THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1879. NUMBER 5.

A Winter Landscape.

A solemn silence fills the lonely woods;
The cold moist leaves lie motionless below,
The brook, in icy cloak ermined with snow,
Mute as a mask, forgets all summer moods.
The weeds, like witches weird, in tattered hoods,
Are still as death, for faint the breezes blow;
Winter's thin choir is hushed, nor oft the crow
Gives voice to the else voiceless solitudes.
Under the muffled sky broods everywhere
A soft, half-smiling gloom; all life is whist,
And nature, kneeling, makes unuttered prayer;
The world is a cathedral vast and bare,
The road a'long-drawn aisle, where, awed I list
The singing wires' loud anthem thrill the air.

The Song of the Stream.

Over the mosses and grasses
The white cloud passes,
Silent and soft as a dream;
And the earth, in her shy embraces,
Conceals the traces
Of the secret birth of the stream:

Till my threads are braided and woven
And speed through the cloven
Channels, and gather and sink,
And wind, and sparkle, and daily,
With song in the valley
And shout from the terrible brink!

Then the whirl of the wind divides me,
And the rainbow hides me,
As I midway scatter in air;
And I bath with endless showers
The feet of the flowers,
And the locks of the forest's hair;

Till proudly, with waters wedded
My strength is bedded
By meadow, and slope, and lea;
And the lands at last deliver
Their tribute river
To the universal sea.

—*Bayard Taylor.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

To say that Harvey Frothingham was in a bad temper was to put the mildest form of words to express the savage mood in which he found himself one winter's evening, as he shot through the main street of the town of L——, on his way homeward. Everything had gone contrary to his wishes all the week.

Entirely ignorant of the fact that Harvey Frothingham was a man of standing and wealth in L——, pretty Josie allowed the minor facts, that he was insultingly free in his addresses, to influence her so strongly, that her dignified reserve taught him the lesson he needed; and when he sought her for his wife she refused the honor.

To add to this discomfiture, the heiress, Miss Maude Chesterton—whom he had held in reserve, that his ambition might win a wife if his love would not—finally informed him that she was engaged to Fred Holman.

Now, if there was one man above another who was utterly detestable in the eyes of Harvey Frothingham, it was Fred Holmar

They had both been rivals at school, where both stood well in talent, application and social position; and Fred was ever a little in advance in every study, carrying away the contested prizes far more frequently than it suited Harvey he should.

In society, Fred's handsome face, ready wit, courteous manners, and frank, sunny temper kept him ever in higher favor than Harvey Frothingham's sullen, cold disposition could gain.

And now, when Maude had been ever gracious to the son of the wealthy banker, Silas Frothingham, she answered his love-suit by the tidings that his life-long rival had won the promise to be his bride.

"And the worst of it is, it will be just the match to suit his uncle," muttered Harvey, savagely. "No fear of him disinheriting Fred now."

For Harvey knew that Fred depended entirely upon the good-will of his mother's brother, James Rutherford, a wealthy and eccentric bachelor, for his income. He had been left an orphan when a mere boy, and his uncle had adopted and educated him, and would probably make him his heir.

But the bachelor, having long ago put away sentiment, if he ever felt it, looked to Fred to make a match that would increase his fortune and social position. It was the wish of his heart to see Fred the husband of Maude Chesterton, and his wish was to be fulfilled.

Harvey Frothingham, at odds with love, would like to see his rival refused, disinherited, humbled as he felt himself humbled, since neither love nor money would accept him.

He strode over the pavement in a savage mood, and started suddenly to see Josephine Ormund coming out of a shop a few steps in advance of him. In her hand were several small packages, and her face was pale and anxious.

In a moment Harvey was at her side.

"Let me carry some of your parcels," he said, lifting his hat as he spoke.

"Thank you, I have only a few steps to go," answered Josie, hurrying forward nervously.

"You need not be afraid of me," Harvey said, noting her nervous manner. "I will not annoy you! Why will you not believe my respect is as great for you as my love?"

And before he knew exactly where his words were leading him, the young man was renewing the offer he had made before.

At the door of a small lodging-house Josie stopped and faced him.

"You have spoken so before, Mr. Frothingham," she said, gently; and because I believe you are sincere, I will tell you what I have kept secret for six months; I am already married!"

"Josie! Be quick! Why do you stand there?" cried a voice in the narrow hallway, and a man stepped into the bar of light thrown across the open door by a street lamp.

"Fred Holman!" muttered Harvey, starting forward. "Married! and to Fred Holman!"

It almost consoled him in his own disappointment to think of the hold he had upon his rival. Engaged to Maude Chesterton, and married to Josie Ormund! Fancy the proud face when she knew she had been deceived for a girl who worked in a factory. And sweeter still was it to Harvey Frothingham to think of the wrath of James Rutherford when the news reached him.

But in his triumph Harvey Frothingham had resolved to be very cautious to have strong proof of his rival's marriage before venturing to accuse, to either his uncle or his betrothed.

He had noticed the number of the house in the glare of the street lamp: "No. 28 Ralph street."

This was the entry he made in his note-book, in case his memory proved treacherous.

It seemed as if fortune favored his plans.

Only the next day, happening to go into a large fruit and flower shop, he saw Fred Holman selecting the contents of a large fancy basket of choicest fruits and rarest blossoms.

Nodding carelessly to Harvey, he wrote the address upon a card and attached it to the pretty basket.

"You will send this at once," he said, and then left the shop.

And Harvey, taking the place Fred had just vacated, read the card:

"Mrs. F. Holman, No. 28 Ralph street."

What proof was needed now? It was not in the nature of Harvey Frothingham to work openly in any scheme. A blow in the dark suited him better. Feeling sure of his position now, he hurried homeward to write two anonymous letters, that would, he fondly hoped, disinherit and utterly confound his long successful rival.

One of these venomous missives found Maude Chesterton in her pretty boudoir, trifling with some embroidery, and dreaming sweet dreams of her love and Fred Holman's sweet devotion.

She was a handsome, dignified girl of nineteen, full of all womanly sweetness, unspoiled by her great wealth.

She loved Fred Holman with the whole strength of her young heart, and she was sure that her love was returned.

The dainty work under the slender fingers progressed slowly, as Maude lay back in her deep arm-chair, looking into the glowing fire, and building castles of future happiness.

From this tender reverie she was aroused by a servant, who handed her a squarely-folded letter, awkwardly addressed, and fastened with a wafer.

Wondering who her unknown correspondent could be, she opened the paper. The same straggling hand inside met her eyes. Only a few lines were written:

"If you would have a proof of the falsehood of one you believe true, go at eight o'clock this evening to the second floor of No. 28 Ralph street, and you will find Mr. Frederick Holman and his wife."

"Anonymous!" the proud girl said, her lips curling and her eyes flashing. "It is a falsehood!"

She threw the note upon the coals as she spoke, and watched the flames curl and blacken the paper till it flashed out of sight up the chimney.

Then, with all the color stricken from her face, she took up her embroidery.

Had Harvey watched her then, he would have thought that that poisoned arrow had missed its aim.

But it was not so. The work was thrown aside, the piano rang out under her restless fingers, a novel was opened, a room was put in order; but while the calm face betrayed no secret suffering, the girl was tortured all day by the words of the anonymous note:

"Frederick Holman and his wife."

Could it be? Had the frank, brown eyes that had looked so lovingly into hers mirrored only a false heart? Was she, indeed, so far deceived?

Long before eight o'clock Maude Chesterton had resolved to prove or falsify the words that seemed burned upon her brain.

Surely, of all the world she had the best right to test the truth of such a monstrous charge against her betrothed lover.

And while she was striving to hide from any eyes the tortures she endured, James Rutherford was storming up and down his library, holding the second of Harvey Frothingham's communications in his hand.

In the same awkward handwriting, the same facts were stated, the same hour and place to verify the writer's words.

But the peppery old bachelor made no secret of his wrath. To have listened to him, one would have supposed that making mince-meat of his disobedient nephew was the least he intended. He called him all the pet names suggested by a furious rage; he used up all the abusive adjectives in the dictionary to describe Mr. Frederick Holman.

He exhausted every threat that he could devise; long before eight o'clock he had wrought himself up to a rage that was frightful to witness.

It was with a chuckle of satisfaction that Harvey Frothingham, secretly hidden in a narrow courtway, watched a tall, stately figure leave a carriage at the head of Ralph street, and walk to the door of No. 28.

In the quiet of the street he heard a clear voice ask the servant who opened the door:

"Does Mrs. Holman live here?"

"Yes, ma'am; second floor."

"Is her husband at home?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am: you'll find them both there."

Then Maude Chesterton entered the house, just as a short, panting man dashed up the steps, and, not pausing to make inquiry, also entered.

In the passage, Maude Chesterton, turning, as rapid steps followed her, faced James Rutherford.

"You here!" he said. "You have heard too, then, of the trick this ungrateful hound has played upon us?"

"I have heard," she answered, in a cold voice, "that your nephew's wife lives in this house. I wish to ascertain if it is true."

"We will soon see! we will soon see! Second floor. Here we are. Now, then!"

And the old gentleman's raps proved the excitement under which he was laboring.

A very pale, sweet woman opened the door, her eyes showing that she had been weeping very recently.

"Does Mrs. Holman live here?" the old gentleman asked.

"That is my name, sir."

"Can I see your husband?"

The soft eyes, full of deep trouble, were lifted.

"Is it on business, sir?"

"Very important business," was the rather dry response.

"Because the doctor said to-day he must not have any mental excitement. He is so very much worse to-day; I—I am afraid he is dying!"

And sobs broke out again.

"Dying!"

Maude Chesterton reeled into the room, and sank dizzily upon a chair.

James Rutherford, with a face white as death, said: "Dying! An accident?"

"No, sir; it is a fever from overwork."

"Fever—over-work!"

"Josie—Josie!"

If ever Fred Holman spoke, he spoke then from an inner room, and the little wife, seeming to forget her strange visitors, answered, quickly:

"I'm coming, Fred."

She went at once to the room from which the voice came, and again the two, listening intently, heard Fred's husky voice.

"Bring the last cordial, Josie. Ten drops! I am sure he knew me; but he is faint."

A moment later the same cheery voice spoke again: "Drink this, old fellow. So! See, here is Josie! Don't you know Josie?"

Then another voice—oh! so very faint!—said:

"Josie—little wife!"

A moment of utter silence followed, and then Josie said:

"There is a gentleman and lady in the other room, Fred, who want to see Frank. Will you see them?"

And Fred, appearing in compliance with this request, found his uncle vigorously fanning Maude Chesterton with a newspaper to bring her out of a fainting fit.

Before he could frame a question, his uncle said, quickly:

"Get me some water!" And he obeyed.

Then, Maude's blue eyes opened with a bewildered stare, the old gentleman continued:

"We were sent here to see your domestic felicity, and we seem to be misinformed."

"My domestic felicity!" cried Fred. "Read that," said his uncle, handing the anonymous note. And Fred complied.

"Humph! yes," he said. "So you came to see Mrs. Fred rick Holman. Well, that lady has made me a happy man;" and his eyes flashed merrily upon Maude. "But I will introduce you to my cousin's wife, Mrs. Frank Holman. Maude," he continued, with gentle gravity, "since you have come here, it will be an act of Christian charity to remain, for"—and his voice sank very low—"we are afraid the poor little woman will be a widow before the morning."

"Poor fellow!" said James Rutherford. "What is the trouble?"

"Over-work. He thought he could increase his small salary by toiling over fine engravings in the evening, and he broke down. I never knew of his marriage till last week, when he wrote me a painful note, begging me to care for his wife if he died. I came here at once, and was fortunate enough to win poor little Josie's sisterly confidence and affection. Maude, if the great trouble we fear comes"—

"I will be her true sister, Fred!" interrupted Maude.

Here was a deep silence of several minutes; then Josie, very pale still, crept softly into the room.

"He is asleep!" she whispered. "The doctor said if he slept he would live!"

And when she broke into hysterical weeping, Maude held her close in loving arms, whispering that she must let her stay and comfort her, for Fred's sake.

Nearly eleven o'clock came, and still Harvey Frothingham waited, half-frozen, in the dark courtway, to see the discomfiture of his rival. Then his patience was rewarded by seeing Fred and his uncle come out of No. 28, arm-in-arm, evidently the best of friends, and enter Miss Chesterton's carriage and drive away.

Not until the day of the wedding, when he saw Josie an honored guest, and was introduced to Mr. Frank Holman, did Harvey Frothingham understand the slight mistake he had made.

The Octopus.

Though all the octopods, large or small, can swim freely at will, such is not their habit; they prefer to lie concealed, or partially so, on the side or in the clefts of rocks. There the octopod's body is protected from the attacks of other animals, while it can extend its long feelers in search of prey, of which fish, mollusks, and crustaceans are the principal objects. Its movements, when an object of food is perceived, are marvelously rapid, swifter than the flight of an arrow from the bow of an experienced hunter. The long, flexible arms grasp the victim; its hundreds of suckers, acting like pneumatic holders, make escape impossible; and, as the long arms draw the object nearer and nearer, the other shorter arms add their multiplied disks, forming "a perfect mitrail-leuse of inverted air guns, which take horrid hold, and the pressure of the air is so great that nothing but closing the throttle-valve can produce relaxation." This throttle-valve is the neck as we have before described. Those lengthy appendages, the limbs, are rather in the way when the animal is swimming, and would act as drag-anchors if left pendent; but the octopus usually draws them close alongside, whence they extend in a horizontal position, acting the part of a tail to a kite. It propels itself by drawing in and expelling water through its locomotory tube. The octopus swims backward, and it has been remarked that it changes its color to a darker hue when it starts out for a swim.

This change of hue, apparently at will, is one of the most peculiar characteristics of the octopus. It may be considered the chameleon of the sea. Its ordinary color when in repose is a mottled brown; but if irritated it assumes a reddish hue, approaching to purple. Nature seems to have been almost superfluously careful in furnishing this animal with protecting elements; for this coloring matter, which results between the inner and outer skin, enables it even to assume the color of the ground or rocks over which it travels, so that one can hardly say what color it is before it may have changed to something quite different. When exhausted after a battle or a struggle to get out of a trap, it turns pale like a human being.

Others besides Victor Hugo's hero have had a chance to test the strength of these devil fishes. Major Newsome, R. E., when stationed on the east coast of Africa in 1856-57, undertook to bathe in a pool of water left by the retiring waves. He says: "As I swam from one end to the other, I was horrified at feeling something around my ankle, and made for the side as speedily as I could. I thought at first it was only sea weed; but as I landed and trod with my foot on the rock, my disgust was heightened at feeling a fleshy and slippery substance under me. I was, I confess, alarmed; and so apparently was the beast on which I trod, for he detached himself and made for the water. Some fellow bathers came to my assistance, and he was eventually landed. * * * As the grasp of an ordinary-sized octopus holding to a rock is not less than thirty pounds, while the floating power of a man is between five and six pounds, I believe if I had not kept in mid-channel it would have been a life-and-death struggle between myself and the beast on my ankle. In the open water I was the best man; but near the bottom or sides, which he could have reached with his arms, but which I could not have reached with mine, he would certainly have drowned me."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Canning Fish-Balls.

For several years past a firm in this city, says the Boston *Advertiser*, have sought to discover a method by which minced fish, or fish-balls, could be canned so as to retain its original freshness and that peculiar flavor that is supposed to be one of the secrets of the cook's art. After months of trials they at length succeeded in producing an article, composed of butter, fish and potatoes, that had the flavor of the old-fashioned New England fish-balls, and that would bear transhipment around the world and retain its virtues in any climate.

The fish are killed by being stuck in the neck, and are hung up until every drop of blood is removed, and the napes are carefully scraped and cleaned. When salted and dried, it is equal to the best Phillips' beach fish. The best Nova Scotia potatoes are used, and, instead of pork fat, the best Vermont and New York butter is contracted for at the dairy. The fish-balls are packed solid in tin cans, and hermetically sealed, after which they are put up in cases of ten dozen each, when they are ready for the market. The first sale was made in New York last May, and to such an extent has the business grown in nine months that the firm employ a force of 250 men and women in preparing and packing the fish-balls, and sixty tinners in making the cans. Since the first of September 20,000 bushels of potatoes have been used, and the codfish comprises several hundred quintals. The goods are shipped by the car-load to Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and other Western points. A case of the goods was on exhibition at the Paris exposition, for which a medal was awarded, and orders have been filled for France, England, Scotland and South America. A few weeks ago an order was received from Turkey, and the firm has received one from China. The business has outgrown the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors, and it will soon require additional room and a larger force to fill them. This article of food has only been offered to the public for a few months, and in every case orders have been duplicated, and a steadily-increasing demand is reported by the grocers who have retailed it. It is as popular in England, France and South America as it is on Cape Cod, and seems likely to become quite as famous abroad as American cheese.

HOW THE CHINESE MARK TIME.

Some Very Curious Excerpts from the Latest Official Almanac.

The Chinese *Official Almanac* is issued annually in December, and is carefully prepared by the board of astronomy, an important body, imperially appointed, presided over by a prince of the royal blood, and equal in dignity to any other government body in the empire. The almanac is bestowed as a special act of grace by the emperor on the Coreans, Loochooans, Annamites and other tributary states. As this publication is so highly respected by the Chinese, it may fairly be considered as the representative of the highest state of astronomical science reached by them. A large part of the astrological portion of the almanac is intended for a "practical guide in the common affairs of life." A translation is given of the admonitions for the first days of the current year, as follows:

The first day is favorable for sacrifice and for entering school; at noon it is allowable to bathe. It is unfavorable for starting on a journey or exchanging residence.

The second day is favorable for sacrifice and bathing. It is unfavorable for starting on a journey, removing or practicing acupuncture.

The third day: there are no indications.

The fourth day: may receive or make visits and cut out clothes; at seven A. M. may draw up contracts, barter and make presents. May not go on a journey or break ground.

The fifth day: may visit, bathe, shave and clean up; may not plant and sow.

The sixth is favorable for sacrifice, visiting, taking on a new servant, starting on a journey, removing, marrying, repairing, breaking ground; at three A. M. may draw up contracts, open shop, barter, send presents, seal, test the soil and bury.

The seventh day: may level roads, but must not start on a journey.

The eighth: may sacrifice, memorialize, enter office, assume ceremonial clothes; at five A. M. may sit toward the southeast; also favorable for conjugal union, visits, weddings, taking on a new servant, starting on a journey, erecting uprights and putting on crossbeams, building, removing soil and burying.

The writer gives a few more items and comments as follows:

And so it goes on for nearly every day in the year. Enough has been translated to show the excessive childishness and absurdity of this, the principal part of the imperial almanac. On the seventeenth one may be treated for illness and open caches of provision. On the twenty-third it is advisable to pull down old houses and walls, but drains must not be opened or wells dug until the twenty-seventh. Arrests should be made on the fifteenth; this is the only favorable day in the month—a very satisfactory arrangement for criminals. There are four days in thirty on which one may cut out clothes, and the same number on which one may sweep and clean up. It is advised to shave on the fifth, twenth-third and twenty-ninth, and to bathe seven times in the month. Unfortunately, the intervals between the bath days are unequal, and the believer in the almanac must wait from the fifth to the thirteenth and from the fourteenth to the twenty-third. Besides, on the first, bathing is favorable at an inconvenient hour—viz., noon; the hour on the twenty-ninth (five o'clock) is much better.

These indications seem too silly to affect sensible men, yet while the Chinaman is not only sensible, but actually shrewd and keen, he guides most of his more important affairs by the almanac. The poorer classes watch the almanac carefully, and marry, bury and do other things only when it advises, and it is to be feared that the better educated do not start on a journey nor enter office except on favorable days, though it is to be hoped they bathe, shave and clean much oftener.—*American Journal.*

Trichinosis.

This is a parasitic disease, caused by eating pork infested with minutest hair-like worms, called trichinæ. It is only since 1860 that the disease has been fully investigated and understood, but it can now be traced back, under other names, at least two centuries. Since the above date it has been recognized wherever pork is eaten raw or imperfectly cooked; and there have been many epidemics of it.

The trichinæ, after passing through the stomach, rapidly multiply in the intestines, and thence they work their way into the substance of the muscles generally and of the internal organs, where they soon roll themselves up into coils, like worms of the earth.

If comparatively few trichinæ are taken into the stomach, either because the pork is but slightly diseased, or is eaten sparingly, or the meal is not repeated, the disease is light and soon over.

In severer cases there is vomiting; diarrhea, followed often by obstinate constipation; profuse sweating; fever; great pain in the limbs; difficulty of chewing, swallowing and breathing; hoarseness, often with entire loss of voice; neuralgic attacks and sleeplessness, except in children, with whom the opposite condition of stupor prevails.

In the milder cases the patients begin to recover in five or six weeks; in severer forms, convalescence is deferred for four months, while the full strength is not restored for a much longer time. A fatal termination is very common, generally from paralysis of the respiratory organs. In children, recovery is the rule. No means have yet been found to destroy the trichinæ.

American hogs seem to be especially liable to the disease. They should be sold for the market, home or foreign, only after legal inspection. But thorough cooking kills the trichinæ, Lard, of course, having been subjected to a high heat, cannot contain them.—*Youth's Companion.*

A Lake's Mysterious Sounds.

Manitoba lake, which lies northwest of Fort Garry, and has given a title to the provinces formed out of the Red river region, derives its name from a small island from which in the stillness of the night issues a mysterious noise. On no account will the Ojibway Indian approach or land on this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitoba, the "Speaking God." The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves against the "shingle" or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island is a long, low cliff of fine-grained, compact limestone, which under the stroke of a hammer clinks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other and to give out a sound resembling the chimes of distant church bells. The phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then as the winds subside, low, wailing sounds, like whispering voices are heard in the air. Travelers assert that the effect is impressive, and that they have been awakened at night under the impression that they were listening to church bells. —*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*

Old buttons are in demand in Paris as articles of parlor ornament, and large prices are paid for those in steel, jasper, silver, pebbles or Alencon diamonds.

THE DUELS OF THE PAST YEAR.

Men who Met on the Field of Honor, and What they Quarreled About.

Jan. 12.—At the junction of the A. and G. and S. and C. R.R., three miles from Savanna, between Walter A. Harley, lawyer, and Robert Vishburn, ten paces, Colt's revolvers. Harley killed; cause, politics.

Feb. 3—A. J. Nicolopulo and George Villere fought with swords at Montgomery station, on the N. O. and M. R.R.; Nicolopulo wounded in hand.

Feb. 26.—In Charles City county, Va., forty miles from Richmond, Thomas Wilcox and Richard Walker, dispute about lands adjoining; two shots fired and Walker fell; Wilcox slightly wounded in the arm. Both parties were arrested. After the first shot Wilcox said: "Hold on, my pistol is out of order and won't fire." "All right; I'm not in a hurry and I'll wait," was his opponent's reply.

March 7.—At Panton, near University of Virginia, B. T. Johnson, Jr., and Mr. Cockrell fought with bowie knives; Cockrell called Johnson a liar over a game of billiards; the young men were aged about twenty-two; neither party hurt.

March 28.—At Eastville, Va., Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thomas fought with pistols, to settle a quarrel about $20; two rounds at six feet apart. Pitts was killed, and Thomas fatally wounded.

July 4.—On Luxembourg frontier, Jorres Cacedo, minister to Belgium from San Salvador, and Medira, minister from Guatemala. Cacedo wounded in shoulder. Dr. William Aubery and Adolph Flammer; Colt's six-shooting pistols; near Latonia Springs, Kentucky; one shot. Dr. Aubery wounded in foot. Quarrel about a lady; fifteen paces.

July 14.—The Rev. Dr. Wade Heil, Baptist, and Andrew Scroggins, son-in-law, fought duel, ten paces, in Rutherford county, N. C.; Scroggins spanked Dr. Heil's daughter and the doctor reproved him. A quarrel and fight ensued, doctor coming out best. Scroggins challenged, the reverend declined. Scroggins vowed revenge, if he poisoned his coffee. The reverend was armed. They met on horseback. Major—"Ha, I've got you now." The reverend—"Keep cool." Major—"Ten minutes to say your prayers." The reverend—"Well, sir, I'm ready," drawing derringer. Major—"And so am I may the Lord have mercy on us both," and fired, with no effect. The reverend fired and killed Scroggins.

Aug. 1.—R. S. Sullsbury and J. S. Iverson of Augusta, Ga., met on Carolina side of river and exchanged shots; nobody hurt.

Sept. 14.—John Riley and unknown man, at Catholic cemetery, San Francisco, ten paces and advance; Riley wounded; refuses to tell.

Paris, Nov. 21.—A duel with pistols between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourton, arising out of the passage in the chamber of deputies on the 18th inst., when the latter was unseated, was fought to-day at Plesses Picquet. They fought at thirty-five paces. Only one exchange of shots was had, and neither party was hurt.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 2.—A duel was fought last Monday night near Bishopville, the principals being Mr. Cantey, of Camden and Mr. Cash, of Cash's Depot. Two shots were exchanged without effect.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Model New England Farm.

Mr. Burnett, the owner of the three hundred acres in Southboro, Mass., known as Deerfoot farm, makes a specialty of breeding, raising and fattening hogs, and converting them into various articles of food, and of the products of the dairy. The conversion of the carcasses into hams and bacon, and the manufacture of sausages and lard are carried on in the most systematic manner and on an extensive scale; extra pains being taken to produce for the private consumption of customers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the choicest and most palatable articles. Mr. Burnett raises about 350 hogs annually, and purchases from the farmers of Vermont 1,500 fat Berkshires, which make the best pork. After being dressed, the hogs are kept in a refrigerator for forty-eight hours, when they are cut up, the hams and bacon cured in the most approved manner, the lard tried out and canned free from adulteration, and the pork packed in kegs of fifteen and twenty pounds weight; the sausage meat chopped by machinery and seasoned with the best quality of sage and pepper that can be obtained, and then made into sausages. Mr. Burnett's bacon has taken the place of imported English bacon in the Boston market, and has become so popular in Philadelphia that one dealer has ordered for the entire product of Deerfoot farm, which amounts to 300 sides a day, while 3,000 hams are cured annually. The product of sausages averages about 1,000 pounds a day. Another specialty of Mr. Burnett is the canning of pigs' feet, which are sold largely in the season to yachting parties. The piggery at Deerfoot farm is an extensive affair, located at some distance from the main buildings, and consists of a building eighty by forty feet, with a wing sixty by twenty feet, containing pens, in which were seen about 250 swine of all ages, from the sucking pig to the hog ready for the scalding vat. The animals are fed twice a day, on a cooked mixture of two-thirds corn meal and one-third ground oats, which Mr. Burnett has demonstrated to be the most profitable food for fattening hogs. In the dairy, the Devonshire process of producing clotted cream is used. New milk, scalded, is placed in long, large pans, which are placed under a refrigerator, where it is cooled rapidly, the temperature being reduced in three hours from 100 degrees to thirty-two degrees, and cream raised to the thickness of three-fourths of an inch, which ordinarily required forty-eight hours. This cream will keep sweet several days, and is sold for sixty cents a quart to Boston families. Mr. Burnett also manufactures from 250 to 300 pounds of butter a week from the milk of fifty cows, of which twenty-five are thoroughbred Jerseys. The butter readily sells at seventy-five cents a pound.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Bold Operation.

Prof. Alan T. Smith has performed a most difficult and dangerous operation on the nine-year-old son of Mr. S. J. Hopkins, of Cambridge, Md. Ten months ago the child swallowed a tin ferrule from an umbrella. The ferrule, which was open at both ends, after going some distance down the throat, caught, in the anterior wall of the esophagus pressing against the windpipe, giving rise to serious trouble. All efforts to extract it were unavailing. The child was brought to town some days ago. Prof. Smith, finding that the obstruction could not be reached by means of any of the forceps in use or that could be devised, on account of it being imbedded in the mucous membranes and the difficulties of its position, forced his fingers down the child's throat and extracted it in that way. To do this, the child had to be held by the heels, head downward. It was completely suffocated for the time being by the operation. Artificial respiration had to be resorted to, which, after some time, brought him to a normal state. The child is now doing well.—*Baltimore Sun.*

After Grizzlies.

A letter from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, tells of the arrival there of a Mr. Leasure, who had been hunting in the Judith basin and the Muscleshell valley. Leasure was with Messiter, the English sportsman, part of the time. They had their experiences. The grizzly bear is the big game. He is an ugly enemy at short range. The boys were always on the alert for his approach. One misty night Leasure and his companion were startled by a specter moving slowly toward their campfire after the up and down movement of a grizzly. It was not a safe investment, but the hunters thought they would lodge two bullets fore and aft of the brute. They fired, and both bullets passed through the animal where they aimed. It turned and disappeared. Next morning the boys went in search of their wounded grizzly. They found him. He was their old gray pony, who had broken loose from his picket and was grazing in the direction of the camp. The wounds were not serious, and the pony soon recovered.

A few years ago three men in six weeks killed 1,500 deer in the Big Snowy mountains. They killed them for their hides. It was probably the most successful slaughter of the forest innocents that ever occurred in this section. When Messiter and Col. Pickett of Kentucky started into the Judith basin on their fall hunt, their first experience was with a big grizzly, which suddenly charged them from the woods. The hunters and their two guides were on horseback. The horses were frightened, and the riders unable to take aim. The bear would charge one horse and then another. Volley after volley was fired at random. The horses pitched about, and the bear entered into the fun with all the spirit of his great nature. The crack of the rifle amused him. He would run back into the wood, and then bounce out again, taking after the nearest horse. A rifle shot from his side or rear would make him turn and charge in the direction of the enemy. The fight was kept up for hours, when darkness terminated the unsatisfactory contest. The bear was safe.

Messiter saw a fine grizzly run into a very heavy thicket. He persuaded his pointer dog to go into the thicket by throwing a stone into it. The dog went in to retrieve the stone, but came out with his tail between his legs, and on a clean run that never stopped until he got into camp. The bear followed him to the edge of the thicket, wheeled about face and disappeared. Just as his hindquarters were passing out of sight, Messiter discharged both barrels of his Express rifle. They were loaded with explosive bullets. The bear received them. They hurt, but didn't kill. Mr. Messiter was now in a quandary. The shell of one barrel couldn't be removed, and the bear was too cunning to make fight. Messiter threw a cartload of stones into the thicket, hoping that the bear would take offense and come out. The bear had seen enough. He would take the chances of being hit by the stones. Messiter could shoot straighter than he could throw. He told the rest of the story in about the following words: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to say it, but I deliberated an hour and a half before I decided to go in after that bear. I knew that he was wounded, and that in all probability he would die before morning and his meat spoil. It was getting late in the afternoon, and I must decide. Having but one useful barrel of my rifle made the situation all the more interesting. I got down on my hands and knees and crawled into the thicket a few hundred yards, when I saw something just in front of me moving up and down. It was the lower jaw of the grizzly. He was whetting his appetite. I placed my rifle to my shoulder. The bear began to raise up. It was death to one of us. I fired. The bear fell back. The bullet passed directly through the ball of his left eye."

Messiter has gone directly to Harrisburg, Pa., to spend the winter and spring. He lives near that city, but gets his wealth from England. He is the proprietor of 12,000 acres of land and three small villages. His income is princely. He has hunted everything from an elephant to a jack rabbit. He was three years the chief of a band of Arabs in Arabia. His object was adventure and a knowledge of the people. He is by far the most accomplished gentleman who has ever traveled this way as a hunter. His rough life simply refines him. He is an artist in his line.

Medals at World's Fairs.

So far as the general public is concerned, it always is and always will be in a state of hopeless confusion concerning the medals awarded to the different firms that have exhibited at the world's fairs. Each firm seems, according to circulars and advertisements, to have taken the highest prize for its specialty, whatever it be, so that the community at large is unable to see how or wherein one firm has any advantage over another. Philadelphia, Vienna, and Paris expositions are mysteries to the many who cannot perceive the benefit of competition if everything exhibited is worthy of the same honor. Although this may appear so, quite the contrary is the fact. Different medals are given, as at the Paris exposition, for articles of different degrees of merit. There are the grand gold metal, the gold, the silver, and the bronze medals, the honorable mention, which is the regular descending scale. Exhibitors who have gained any prize are ingenious enough to advertise in a way to make people believe that they have carried off the highest honors. It is growing to be a question among merchants and manufacturers whether world's fairs do any good commensurate with the trouble and cost of exhibiting there; and it is not at all unlikely that these fairs will henceforth diminish in importance and interest. They certainly seem to have had their best days in the opinion of a New York paper from which the foregoing is taken.

A Living Fishhook.

A curious way of catching turtles off the coast of Cuba is employed by the natives, and with entire success. A species of *remora*, or *beve*, inhabits those waters; it has an oval disk on the top of the head and the adjacent parts of the back, the surface of which is crossed by transverse cartilaginous plates, and on the middle of the under surface are hook-like projections, connected by short bands with the skull and vertebræ, and their upper margin is set with fine teeth. By means of this apparatus, partly suctorial, partly prehensile through the hooks, the *remora* attaches itself to rocks, vessels, floating timber and the bodies of other fish, using them either for anchorage or labor-saving transit.

Boatmen seeking for turtles carry several *beves* in a tub, and when near their game a properly equipped *beve* is cast off. The fish fastens itself to the turtle so firmly—it will permit itself to be torn asunder before it will release itself from any object to which it is attached—that the turtle can readily be secured. The living fishhook is held by a ring in the tail, and a strong line made of the fibre of palm bark. By a peculiar manipulation, the fish is made to let go its hold of the turtle when both have been hauled into the boat. The *remora* is then returned to its tub to await the discovery of another turtle.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Lima went into mourning for eight days for Don Manuel Pardo, late president of Peru, who was assassinated by a soldier.

Denver, Colorado's chief city, is twenty years old, has a population of thirty thousand, twenty-churches, nine educational institutions, eight newspapers, four banks and one theater.

A New York paper says that in New York city alone there are more persons with $12,000 incomes than in all Prussia. It estimates at least 2,000 such against 1,500 in Prussia.

State savings banks in Maine have been reduced to fifty-nine in number, five less than three years ago, and of these thirteen have had their deposits sealed down by the supreme court.

The electric light has been applied to the velocipede in England. The light is equal to one hundred and twenty candles, and it lights up the road two hundred yards ahead on a dark night.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* printed in ten columns a list of all the gifts that have been received there by the yellow fever committees, and has had a copy mailed to each of the places whence the contributions came.

The home of Herr August Wilhelmj, the noted violinist, now playing in the United States, is at Biebrich, on the Rhine, where his father owns many large vineyards, and next to the emperor is the largest vineyard proprietor in Germany.

King Ludwig's royal chateau, which he has set about building on the island of Herren-Chiemsee, in Bavaria, after the model of the palace at Versailles, will find him, when completed, only forty-eight years old; and he has set apart fifteen years for the building of it.

Since June 30th, 1847, 9,719,308,527 postage stamps have been issued by the United States government, worth over $280,000,000. For the first four years they amounted to hardly $1,000,000 a year. Now New York city alone takes $2,866,000 a year, Philadelphia, $995,000, Chicago, $971,000, Boston, $946,000, and St. Louis, $465,000.

The public works of the general government in New England have cost, during the last two years, as follows:

	1877.	1878.
Maine	$80,136.70	$35,485.23
New Hampshire	10,499.20	20,924.00
Vermont	11,000.00	14,000.00
Massachusetts	632,405.50	184,887.66
Maine and Mass.		15,000.00
Connecticut	232,244.53	56,102.70
Rhode Island	27,991.92	45,000.00

Statistics given by Mr. Richard Hall, secretary to the meeting of cattle importers at Liverpool, show that there has been a very substantial growth in and cattle trade, especially in regard to the ortations from this country. The impease has been something enormous, inchas occurred within a few months, instead of by slow accumulations. In 1875 only 702 cattle were imported, while in 1878, up to the commencement of December, the number was 50,000. The total for the year would probably reach 55,000, or, including sheep and pigs, not far short of 130,410 animals.

The house in which the Emperor of Germany prefers to live is filled with the paraphernalia of war. Portraits and busts of great soldiers, pictures of famous battles, are its chief ornament. Models of cannon, rifles and shells wooden statuettes clothed in all the uniforms of the world, fill the niches and vacant places. His inkstand is half a cannon ball, and his paperweights the hoofs of favorite chargers. Military books and maps fill his library, and his own imperial signature is given with a penholder cut from splinters of an Uhlan lance.

Where the Work is Done.

An important place the speaker's room is, writes a Washington correspondent. Possibly not half of those familiar with the capitol know where it is. Not the speaker's room down in the guide books—a big, tile-floored, well-windowed room just back of the chamber in which the House sits. That room is currently known as the speaker's room, but the speaker never sees any one there whom he wants to see. It is too open and accessible by half. The conferences which the speaker has at which anything is done are not held in this marble-walled saloon. It is a little closet in a dark entry below the hall. It is hard by a private staircase. The glazed door is screened by green baize. There is not the sign of name or note on the door, and it is one of the few doors unmarked in the capitol. The corridor has no light, and on a cloudy day is dark. Once inside, you see a room partly covered by a carpet partly ragged. The window—there is only one—is screened in some cheap way. There is room for a straggling table, one lounge and three chairs. There is room for nothing else. If you know him, you have got in without a card. If you do not know him, you have not got in at all. And in such a room you find the third officer of the government hard at work. It is significant of the publicity of public life when it is unfenced by class rank that it is only in some such coal-hole that he can get time to work. Unless he hides himself, so many people have a right to see him that his whole time runs to waste. It is in this little hole in the wall that three speakers, Colfax, Blaine and Randall, have done the real work of legislation. Speaking guardedly, I fanc

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 30, 1879.

The republicans of New York re-elect Conkling to the senate. He received the whole party vote in caucus. Send the news to the Fraudulent.

The democrats in Indiana re-elect Vorhees to the senate for the long term.

Hiester Clymer was made the democratic caucus nominee for senator from this state, but all know by this time how it was Don.

Florida elected Wilkinson Call senator to succeed Conover.

Wisconsin has elected Matt. H. Carpenter, to the U. S. Senate. He was in the senate from '69 to '75.

The York county grand jury wants the whipping post established for minor offenses.

The expense for maintaining the regular army is about 1 dollar per head for every man, woman and child in the U. S. We have a family of six, but don't see where our six dollars worth of benefit comes in.

Gov. Hartranft, signalized the last day of his administration by signing two death warrants, making in all fiftystwo that have issued from his hand. He also commuted the sentence of Blasius Pistorious to imprisonment for life.

At the state Millers' Convention held at Lancaster, lately the Fultz wheat was condemned. There was considerable of this grain raised in Centre county of late years, but the millers, who should know, do not seem to think much of it, they passed the following resolution with but one vote in opposition:

Resolved, That [this society] will discourage the growing of Fultz and Clawson wheats. For milling purposes they are not desirable, and have been the cause of much of the complaint about our flour. We suggest Lancaster, Old Mediterranean, Boughton, Shoemaker, Canada White, Deal and Vick be grown in preference.

President Hayes is puzzled concerning the disposition to be made of the bill to pay arrears of pensions. In the Cabinet Secretary Schurz presented a letter from Mr. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, saying that the bill, if approved by the President, will take $33,000,000 from the Treasury immediately, and in years to come, as the result of new applications, &c., about $20,000,000 more. Secretary Sherman, who is greatly opposed to the bill becoming a law, informed the President that according to the estimates of the Treasury Department through which pensioners are paid, about $100,000,000 would be required to meet the demands for the payment of arrearages. Mr. Sherman said that it would be impossible to pay this sum without encroaching upon the fund for resumption purposes, unless Congress authorized him to sell bonds or passed an act providing for levying additional taxes. It was the unanimous sentiment of the Cabinet that something must be done to avoid the extraordinary draft upon the Treasury which the approval of the act by the President would entail. The President was of the opinion that it would be useless to veto the bill, as Congress would probably pass it over his veto. It originally passed the House by a suspension of its rules which requires a two-thirds vote, and there were only four votes against the measure in the senate. It is probable that the President will permit the bill to become a law, either by approving it directly or withholding his signature from it for ten days, and send a message to Congress calling attention to the effect of the operation of the act, and recommending that the deficiency in the Treasury be supplied either by the sale of bonds or a tax-levy.

Women will have their own queer way, although they get hurt by it sometimes. It is well enough for a woman to know when to stop talking, and stop; but she must know that she will stop walking when she should not stop.

Dr. Hale of Chicago, taking as his text the case of a woman who was run over in the street and killed, because she drew back after starting to cross ahead of a pair of horses, says that he is surprised that more women are not hurt in the same way. "A woman starts to cross the streets," he says, "and when she gets one-third or half way over she sees a team approaching; the driver in nearly every instance watches her movements, and seeks to drive in behind her. If she keeps on her way, all is well. If she only stands still she is perfectly safe. But here comes in the strange and fatal idiosyncrasy of her sex. Just as the driver thinks he can safely drive behind her, she stops, starts back a few steps, and, unless the driver is prompt, and draws his horse back on his haunches, the woman is under his feet or knocked down."

Since Blaine's Teller committee on southern intimidation does not promise to pan out well and pave the way for him to the white house, he will have to fall back upon something else to raise a commotion. Suppose the Maine statesman would raise the old cry of "Two dollars a day and good roast beef," which answered so well for "Tippecanoe and Tyler" too. We think this would take—the $2 and roast beef we know would in these times, if set before the thousands who are out of bread and employ, in spite of all the promises of good times made by the Blaine party within the last dozen years.

It may sound strange to hear of a man freezing to death down in Florida, but it's so. An old man had himself and his trunk left on a piece of land that he imagined he owned in Ocala, Fla., and declared that he would stay there until his rights were established. It was a cold night, and in the morning he was found frozen to death.

This establishes his right to a lot 3x7 feet.

Evening Telegram:—"Probably the White House has not seen such poorly attended receptions for a quarter of a century. Of course the general dulness of politics has something to do with this dulness of the social side of official life; but this administration never could be a brilliant one if it were prolonged to the end of the next quarter of a century. The only really interesting thing that has happened at any of the White House receptions thus far was the presence of Chief Joseph last week. This savage, having slaughtered a large number of United States soldiers and baffled their commanders and shown himself a man of genuine abilities, was the object of no little attention. The presence of the President was quite forgotten, and Chief Joseph was the lion of the occasion—'a biger man than Old Hayes,' to speak after the manner of Fitzhugh."

'TIS DON(E).

Pennsylvania is to have Don Cameron for one of her senators. If any republican organ can tell us why this young man was chosen to so high and honorable a position, we should like to hear it. Pennsylvania certainly has nothing at all to feel proud of in Don Cameron, for he is not able to defend our state in a two min. speech if attacked upon the floor of the senate. He can not express his sentiments, upon any measure that may come before the body to which he has just been chosen. Upon finance, commerce, education, agriculture, or any of the other great interests of this great state and nation Don Cameron will be as silent as an oyster. Farther, we assert that he has no thoughts or ideas upon any important public measure that he can put upon paper which would be worth listening to if read by him.

This is Don Cameron—and Pennsylvania is the second state of the Union!

However, Pennsylvania still has a man there who has the ability to represent and defend the state, that is Wm. A. Wallace, who makes up for all in which Don Cameron is lacking. It was brains that took a Buchanan, a Buckalew, a Cowan and a Wallace to the U. S. Senate, but it is nothing else but money that ever made a Senator out of a Cameron.

The republican party has men of distinguished ability upon whom it should have bestowed the senatorial mantle. It has Grow, and M'Pherson, and Agnew, and Scott, and a dozen others, but all of them were set aside for young Cameron whose voice will never have an echo in the chamber that rings with the eloquence of the distinguished and able men who represent sister commonwealths.

The republicans could have thrown off the Cameron yoke on 21, but they lacked the nerve and moral courage, and could not resist the sweet jingle that sounded from Cameron's chests. We can pick out a score of republicans in our county of Centre, who are better fitted for U. S. Senator than Don Cameron, namely, Furst, Beaver, Linn, Keller, Hastings, and others. So in any other county in the state; and if Don Cameron is the standard of the article wanted, we have just 10,000 in the state as well, and better, fitted than he is.

Shakespeare would say, 'Tis Don, but it were better if 'twere well done, when 'tis Don.

J. Donald Cameron was on 21, re-elected U. S. Senator for six years by the State Legislature. The vote was: Senate—Cameron 28, Clymer 16, Thayer 1, M'Pherson 1, Grow 1, Agnew 2; House—Cameron 107, Clymer 76, Agnew 14, M'Pherson 2, (they being Wolfe, of Union, and Mapes, of Venango,) Cameron had therefore 7 majority in the Senate and 15 majority in the House.

On Tuesday 21, inauguration day, there was an interval leaving Pennsylvania without a governor. The inauguration of Hoyt was delayed until 1.20 p. m., while Hartranft's term expired at noon. Hence for an hour and 20 min. the state was without a governor.

From the city of Brotherly Love comes a sad case of starvation. That a child should actually starve to death in the beautiful and Christian city of of Philadelphia, in a time of plenty and when the necessaries of life are so cheap, is almost beyond belief, nevertheles it is so, and we give the story related by the Philad. Record of 22 inst, as follows:

In a little second story room of the house in the rear of 1,311 Ogden street the shrivelled remains of an infant five months old lie on a rough board, frigid in death, and covered with a repulsive looking calico rag. The emaciated body and pinched features confirm the decision of the Coroner that the little sufferer died from debility caused by want of sufficient nourishment. The father of the released sufferer lies in a cell in Moyamensing Prison, where he has been since last Christmas, and whither he was sent for attempting to steal a turkey being driven to the act by the cries of his famishing wife and children for something to eat. His wife says it was his first offence and that she little dreamed of his purpose when he left his home on Christmas morning to procure food to keep them from starving. In the room where the family live the bereaved mother sat last evening moaning for the loss of her starved baby, while her children, five in number, plainly showed in their wasted forms that they, too, had felt the pangs of hunger. These were thinly clad, one of them having simply a scant piece of calico pinned around him to cover his naked shoulders and to protect him from chilling winds.

The furniture in the room is all comprised in the constable's levy, which lay on the mantlepiece—a clock, stove and pipe, looking glass, table, four chairs and carpeting, the latter a mere rag. These articles, all that the distressed family possess, were seized yesterday in payment of $16 due to Jacob Schandein for two months' rent. The constable came to the house to make the seizure on Monday, but while he was there the child died, and the officer, though used to scenes of suffering, turned away from the house without performing his duty; but the cruel task was performed yesterday. In the evening, their sufferings having been made public, several kind-hearted people called to tender them aid and among the number Mr. J. J. De Kinder, a shipchandler and grocer, at Girard Point, who at once offered employment to the husband. The broken-hearted wife explained that her husband had "been sent below" and could not work for them. Mr. De Kinder, however, has promised to give the husband work as soon as he is discharged from prison. Provision has been made for the interment of the child to-day in Cathedral Cemetery. A more complete picture of destitution and suffering could not be imagined, nor one that appeals more directly to the charity of the benevolent. The cause of all this was rum, both father and mother indulging.

From an account in another paper we see that when the little one was in its coffin the real situation of the family only become known. There were then an abundance of kindly offers of assistance and scores who said they would have been willing to render the family aid if only they had been informed of their destitution. Perhaps so—but why not look around like a Samaritan and see whether there were houses where the wolf had entered before death by starvation made it known? An abundence of all kinds of provisions has since been sent to this family as also considerable sums of money, enough to make them all comfortable during the rest of the winter—but it is a sad commentary that in such a city a human being should starve to death.

Mr. Hayes has signed the Arrears of Pensions Bill. This will be a heavy drain on the treasury, taking out from $20 to $25 million annually.

Score one for New Jersey justice. Nine public functionaries of Warren county, N. J., have been convicted of malfeasance in office and sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for periods of from one to sixteen years each. Conspiracy to cheat and defraud the town, and forgery to help out the purposes of the conspiracy, are the crimes of which all these men have been found guilty.

If this kind of justice were to go on all the jails from New Jersey to California and from Maine to Florida would be chuck full of public officers who have been public plunderers, and there would be an era of honesty in high places inaugurated that would look like the Millenial was at hand.

INAUGURATION EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is thought the inauguration of Hoyt will cost the state five times as much as any previous one. There was a big display of military from all parts of the state, and other expensive parts connected with it, to make a right royal display,—and the state pays for the fun.

When this matter was up a few days before the inauguration, Mr. Ermentrout the Senator from steady old Berks, called a little time on the Republicans in the Senate when the question of the expenses of the inauguration was brought up incidentally by the committee of which that pink of politeness, Geo. Handy Smith is the Chairman, viz., the Inauguration Committee. Ermentrout proposed to limit the expenses to one thousand dollars and backed his motion by a few timely remarks to the point, which irritated somewhat the free and easy gentlemen who never seem to count the cost of anything.

"I have no doubt," said Ermentrout, "that the Governer's message will be full of economy talk, economy in all departments, the strictest economy, and the address of our President pro tem., Senator Herr the other day strongly recommended economy in municipal and corporate affairs. I want to apply it now to State affairs. The expense of this ceremony of inaugurating a Governor has gradually crept up getting larger and larger, and unless we call some kind of a halt to it there is no telling where it will stop. Run your eye back over the expenses for the last twenty years, or since we had a Democratic Governor in in 1858. See them increase steadily since then, until they are now twenty times what they were then.

It cost to inaugurate:

Gov. Packer in 1858,	$ 229 63
Gov. Curtin in 1861,	371 50
Gov. Curtin in 1864,	1,092 78
Gov. Geary in 1867,	1,250 67
Gov. Geary in 1870,	1,849 50
Gov. Hartranft in 1873,	4,174 19
Gov. Hartranft in 1876,	4,217 00

"I desire now," continued the Berks county Senator, "to give notice that I will resist the payment of any large amount, deeming it all nonsense to have such a useless display for so trivial an occasion as the few minutes that are required to swear in the Governor elect, and listen to his address, all of which might be done far more comfortably in this warm Senate Chamber than on a frost covered platform on the Capitol's front portico."

Senator Alexander is on the following committees: Corporations, Public Buildings, Bills, Judiciary General.

Mr. Alexander introduced a bill to empower aldermen, justices of the peace and constables to sue for their fees, also, a joint resolution proposing amendment to the consstitution reducing the members of the house to 101; also, an act to authorize actions for mesne profits to be commenced in certain cases before recovery in electment.

Mr. Welsh in the House offered an act to make 8 hours a day's work.

Among a flood of bills introduced on 22, are the following:

Act allowing parties in interest to testify; providing for geologic and topographic survey of the State; to enable corporations having one million capital to avail themselves of the benefit of the act of 1874, and to have their charter renewed; amending the mechanics' lien law; to empower aldermen, justices of the peace and constables to sue for fees; joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution reducing members of the House to 101; to authorize actions for mesne profits be commended in certain cases before recovery on ejectment; regulating collection of taxes in boroughs and townships; regulating the right of redemption of seated lands returned to commissioners and sold for non-payment of taxes; to permit wives of defendants, charged with crime, to testify in behalf of their husband in all cases where the defendants themselves are competent witnesses, a further supplement to the act to establish an insurance department; an act for the regulation of mutual fire insurance companies; a supplement to an act to provide for a division of counties, and the erection of new counties; a supplement to the act to equalize taxation of corporations; a supplement to the act relating to lien of mechanics and others upon upon buildings; a supplement to an act dividing cities of the State into three classes; to extend provisions of the act to exempt the State Agricultural Society, and certain county societies from taxation.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following pen portrait of "Pennsylvania's favorite son:

Senator Don Cameron's personal appearance is more remarkable than his mental characteristics. He is five feet eleven inches in hight, but looks to be an inch or two taller. He is as straight as one of Cooper's Indians and poetically slim. His step is firm and quick. His features are Scotch, florid and well developed. His hair and moustache are the color of a fox-squirrel. He is in love with his moustache, which he tries hard to domesticate or civilize, but the obdurate appendage will not respond to his affectionate caresses, and grows up and down and crosswise, very like the hair on a cat's back when it is absorbing wrath, for a battle on the roof. But, as it is a very good moustache of the kind, no one has a right to criticise it; besides it has nothing to do with his brains. He is a silent man. He never made a speech in his life—we were going to say he never will, but look at General Grant since he went to Europe! That Dublin speech astonishes two continents. But it is safe to say that Don Cameron will never surpass the ex-President in the graces and profundities of oratory. He seldom smiles. In this he resembles Napoleon. At his marriage in Cleveland a few months ago, he was provoked to a mild sort of laughter, which induced a friend to ask him if he was ill. He has not attempted to laugh since.

In the House Mr. Gephart has been placed upon the following committees: Appropriations, Education and Accounts.

Mr. Murray on Judiciary local, Manufacturing and Compare Bills.

Gov. Hoyt has appointed ex-Gov. Hartranft a major general of the state militia.

We are in receipt of the "Times Almanac." It is a valuable work for reference on postage, election laws, election statistics, and other matter.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1879.—The Williamstown anthracite colliery, the largest in the county, is on fire, having caught in an unaccountable manner in the top level. The engine house and machinery and about twenty mules were destroyed. The general superintendent thinks the fire is under control but great apprehensions are felt for the safety of the mine.

Cincinnati, January 26.—Managers Eckert, of the Bell Telephone Company, and Steele, of the Grand Opera-House, gave the subscribers of the Bell Telephone Exchange a free concert by wire last night. Microphones were inserted in the Grand Opera-House and the music of the orchestra was transmitted by wire and telephone to all parts of the city and suburbs miles away. The experiment was a pronounced success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On Monday last Hon. James Shields, the new senator from Missouri, entered the chamber a few minutes before 1 o'clock p. m. He was escorted to the vice president's desk by Mr. Cockrell, and the oath of office administered to him.

In the House the bill introduced by Mr. Wright (Pa.) for the loan of $500 by the government to every person not worth $500, who desires to take advantage of the provisions of the homestead law, has been defeated—yeas 22, nays 212.

The Potter committee on Monday commenced the investigation of the cipher dispatches.

Conkling has again succeeded in defeating Hayes' New York appointments.

The Fenson Arrears bill will cost the country $120,000,000.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS—PROMISE OF OF A PROLONGED STRUGGLE.

It now appears probable that the New York Custom House nominations will not be decided for some days and that there will be a prolonged struggle over them. Among the friends of the administration, it is asserted that a considerable number of republican Senators will vote to confirm the nominations, and that there will be a vigorous defence of the administration by prominent republicans. Both sides to the dispute keep their own counsel very carefully, and nothing is certainly known as to the result. It is evident, however, that the administration people are in earnest and do not mean to be beaten if they can help it.

RIGHTS OF MINOR CHILDREN.

Can a Father owe Money to a Minor Son?—a Late Decision of the Supreme Court Enforced in Montgomery County.

In the case of Harvey Haldeman vs. J. R. Rosenberger, Judge Ross recently delivered an opinion setting forth the law which governs the business relations of father to his minor children. Harvey Haldeman, at the age of sixteen, desired to learn a trade, but his father, who was a farmer, had agreed to give him a horse, cattings and harness, if he would remain on the farm until he was of age. One of the questions involved was whether these articles became the lawful property of the son, and on this the Court says that the father had a right to resist the wish of the son and the son was bound to comply. But it has been declared by the Supreme Court that a father may manumit his son and make him entirely independent of paternal authority. In a recent case it has gone one step further and declared as late as June of last year, that as a father may manumit his child and enable him to stand in the conditions of a creditor, as he may relinquish the rights of his son's services and make him competent so far as strangers are concerned, he may also do so in his own case. The son, although a minor, living in the house of his parents, with all the paternal and final relations still subsisting, may earn money from the father which the father is bound to pay. It follows that if the father is a debtor he is bound to pay, and if the son is a creditor he has a right to receive, and the law of debtor and creditor prevailing in Pennsylvania applies to father and son when such relations have once been created. A father, whether solvent or insolvent, who has manumitted his son, and by a contract constituted that son his creditor, has a right to pay him. They are contract creditors precisely as if the son was a stranger. The payment may be in money or it may be by agreement to do any particular thing. If he does that particular thing and puts property into the hands of his son in accordance with the laws for delivery of property in Pennsylvania, the son may hold that property in case the goods of the father are seized to satisfy the claims of his creditors.—Jeffersonian.

A ROAD LAW DECISION.

Recently Judge Galbraith, of Erie, decided a question of some importance under the road law. It defined the rights of owners on a point that is arising continuously under our complex special legislation. The plaintiff, John W. Dawley, resides in Franklin township, Erie county, on the Population road. The defendants were the road commissioners of Franklin township and others employed by them. In 1874 the road commissioners of Franklin township employed the county surveyor to survey the Population road, with instructions to find the line of the original survey of the road. According to the line run by Platt under these directions, the road through Dawley's improvement appeared to be from three to seven feet too far west, and the road commissioners ordered him to move his fence on the east side of the road back east, in accordance with this new survey. Dawley's house and grain barn stood on the east side of the road, and he had built a good fence in front of his house, with iron posts, etc., and a nice stake and cap rail fence the balance of the distance, in all about ninety rods of fence, and had set shade trees along the whole line. All these and other improvements had been made with reference to the road as actually opened and traveled since the year 1831, forty-seven years ago. The road was the lawful width, fifty feet, and the fence which the commissioners required him to move was twenty-five feet and over from the centre of the traveled track, and being advised in regard to the law of the case he refused to comply with the order of the road commissioners.

In the fall of 1875 the road commissioners came on with help and tore down and threw back the fence above referred to, and Dawley brought on action of trespass against them the same year to recover damages.

The court after a very careful consideration of the law, ruling that supervisors have no right to relocate a road in order to place on what they may suppose its recorded site, and that a road once laid and opened, and used by the public for a term of years, whether opened on its recorded site or not, can only be altered by a new proceeding under the road law.

OUR AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

The marvelous beauty of the illustrated magazines of this country is attracting attention throughout the world. The edition of SCRIBNER in England has doubled within a few months. The London correspondent of the *New-York Times* says: "The whole lot of magazine annuals (English) put together, are not equal in pictorial art to a single number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY." But the price at which our magazines are sold is even a greater marvel. For example, a single number of SCRIBNER, "The Midwinter Number," just issued, has a full-page frontispiece Portrait of Emerson, of rare excellence, and contains one hundred and sixty pages of letter-press, with more than twenty illustrations; many of which are works of art such as before the advent of SCRIBNER appeared only in gift-works and purely art magazines, and yet it is sold for 25 cents. It would be difficult to find an illustrated book to match it at $5. The subscribers for the current year, get, in SCRIBNER, not only four of these full-paged portraits of American Poets, and nearly two thousand pages of text (equal to 5,000 book pages) of the choicest current literature, with more than 1,000 illustrations, including a completed novel, "Haworth's," by Mrs. Burnett, but shorter stories, poems, reviews, descriptions of travel, biographical sketches, etc., and also the splendid series of papers and pictures of exploration in the great South American empire of Brazil, delivered free of postage, and all for four dollars.

In Children's Periodicals, too, America leads the world with ST. NICHOLAS. Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, writes from London: "What a wonderful magazine it is for the young folks! Our children are quite as much delighted with it as American children can be. I will not say they are more delighted, as that may not be possible." ST. NICHOLAS is sold for 25 cents a number, and fourteen numbers (November, 1878 to 1880) are given for $3. SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TREASON IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 25, 1879.—Ominous reports are current here to-day to the effect that a superior officer of the German army has betrayed to a foreign Power the most momentous military secrets, including the all-important plan of mobilizing the army. The suspected person is a baronet and a major of artillery. He is already under arrest. His trial by court martial must follow at an early date if the imperial government is intent on maintaining unsullied the names of the corps officers of the army and does not consider it wiser to hush up the disreputable affair.

The German army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

Yakoob Khan is reported to have seized Fort Fizen and as a consequence the Ghilzais have begun hostilities.

St. Petersburg, January 24.—The Golos says: "England is de facto soverign in Afghanistan, and has every chance for carrying through her plans in Asiatic Turkey."

London, January 24.—The St. Petersburg Gazette says that Yakoob Khan has fled from Afghanistan.

An official report has been received at Madrid that the cholera is increasingly prevalent in Asia Minor.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says that complete anarchy prevails in Kashgar. The rebels outnumber the Chinese force of occupation.

It is feared that a general commercial collapse is imminent in Sweden. Further failures are daily expected and thousands of persons have been thrown out of employment.

AFGHANISTAN.

A Bad State of Affairs at Jellalabad.

CALCUTTA, January 25.—A dispatch from Jellalabad states that Yakoob Khan had seized Fort Fizen, belonging to the Babakokhel Ghilzais, taking the Chiefs prisoners. In consequence the Ghilzais have commenced hostilities against Yakoob Khan. The Kohittanis and Zobais have also deserted Yakoob Khan.

Shere Ali's Master Horse, the great opponent of British influence, is dead. Afghan troops at Cabul have been withdrawn to Sherait to check desertions.

NORDENSKIOLD'S ICE-BOUND STEAMER.

The St. Petersburg Golos announces that authentic intelligence has been received from the Governor of Eastern Siberia that Professor Nordenskiold's steamer, the Vega, is ice-bound forty miles from East Cape. The authorities of Jukutsk have been instructed to issue a general summons to the natives to assist the expedition. A special relief expedition of reindeer and dog sledges has been organized, but it is feared this assistance will be too late. A Russian man-of-war from the Pacific station will shortly proceed to Behring's Straits to endeavor to extricate the Vega or bring off the crew.

THE COLD WEATHER

Business Depressed and Railway Traffic Interrupted.

London, Jan. 25.—The weather in Great Britain continues severe, and the number of distressed poor greatly increases.

In Paris traffic is almost suspended by snow.

In Brittany and other provinces telegraphic and railway communications are interrupted.

Lightships are abandoning their stations on account of ice. The navigation of the Scheldt is declared dangerous, and pilots are only granted if the masters of the vessels will assume all responsibility.

Advices from Rio Janerio to the 7th inst. state that drought and smallpox are increasing in the northwest provinces. There were 473 deaths from smallpox in the capital of the Province of Ceara during the twenty days ending December 21.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

The February number, and second of the new volume, comes to us even more richly freighted than usual; it abounds with choice and very delightful literature, and the illustrations are admirable. The opening article, entitled "How Carnival is Kept," is exceedingly interesting, being a description of the scenes of fun and frolic during the Carnival in different portions of Europe and the United States. 'Santo Domingo, and the True Story of Samana Bay,' by Mrs. William Leslie Canneau, will not fail to attract especial attention, as will also Jennie Haskell's article on 'Rice—In the Fields and Mills of South Carolina.' Alfred H. Guernsey gives some interesting particulars of 'Some Modern Regicides.' 'The Northern Lights' are the subject of a delightful treatise by G. W. Venzelmann. These articles are profusely illustrated. The department of fiction in this number is exceedingly attractive; besides the admirable serial of Mr. Benedict, 'Norman Desborough's Son,' there are several admirable short stories, prominent among them, 'A Tale of the Carnival;' 'Queenie's Kiss,' 'Mizpah,' 'Loaning a Lover,' 'About a Silver Bell,' 'Doomed,' by Etta W. Pierce, etc., etc. There are poems by W. Brough, Matthison, and other popular writers, and a miscellany replete with amusement and instruction. Those who intend to subscribe to the present volume of this excellent periodical should not delay; they will have far more than the worth of their money. The number contains 128 pages, quarto, and about 100 illustrations, and a handsome chromo frontispiece, 'The Oriental Dream of Paradise.' The subscription-price is only $3 a year; 25 cents a single number. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Three Persons Murdered by an Insane Man.

Belfast, Me., January 27.—At Montville about fifteen miles from this city, on Saturday evening, John M'Farland, a farmer, his wife and grand daughter, were murdered by one Rowell, an insane man. Mrs. M'Farland was shot with a gun and the others had their brains beaten out. The murderer was afterward shot and killed by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed, or the money refunded. Price, $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. If your druggist does not have it, send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to DR. E. F. KUNKEL, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
16 jan 4t

THE LADDER OF FAITH.

Jacob's Vision and the Angels.

SERMON BY REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

The scene which is recorded in the chapter which I have read for our morning lesson, said Mr. Hepworth, forms an important part of the panorama of Old Testament revelation. The passage of Scripture referred to is the twenty-eighth chapter of the Book of Genesis, and the part selected for the text the twelfth verse: "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven; and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it." The incident, continued Mr. Hepworth, is instructive, because it is symbolical. It is nothing more than an episode in the life of a given man, but it illustrates as possible episode in the life of every man in every age. Jacob left his father's flock with his father's prayers and blessings. He had nothing by which to achieve success except the strength of his arm, the clearness of his mind and the opulence of his heart. He was not at all discouraged at the fact that he must face the world for himself. Jacob deemed it no hardship to use mother earth for a couch and a stone for his pillow. His previous life had fitted him for the enjoyment of such an experience, as he had for years attended his father's flock. During his sleep he was visited by what we call a miracle. That miracle was as though the magician's finger tips had touched his eye; he saw what has not been permitted for mortal thought to see—a ladder resting on the ground and resting also on the heavens, and up and down its stairs ran white robed angels bearing messages up and bringing their golden burdens down. This miracle touched not only his eyes but his ears also, and the song that was sung sounded itself through his heart and ears. It was a song not to be forgotten; it was a revelation not to be obliterated by any possible human experience. The voice of old came to him with a distinct and clear promise of a natural and personal presence. God assured him that he would himself guide his servant and give him strength to crown his efforts with success, so that after Jacob had sojourned in the north he should come back and rule over his own land, not as a king, but as a priest. When Jacob lay down that night his only capital was his arm and its strength; when he arose in the morning his capital had more than doubled, for he had added to the strength of his arm the omnipotence of God.

A True Story.

You ask me now, brethren, is this story, which is recorded in the Book of Genesis, literally true? Let me answer that question first, because it is of great importance. Most assuredly it is exactly true. We have no doubt of that whatever. Those events occurred just as they are related. The Old Testament is full of such startling pictures as that. It is very natural for men to draw a contrast of their experience in this age with that of earlier ages. It is very natural for them to say we do not have such experience now, and therefore there must be some mistake. It is scarcely fair to contrast our age with other ages. We ought to recognize the fact that the ages are different in their complications, in their susceptibility of light, and that, if there is a God at all, there must be a difference in the manifestation of God.

How God Speaks to Men.

God speaks to men according to their condition, and the voice has varied from the infancy of the race to its majority to-day. We teach the child with pictures, but the grown man with philosophy. God spoke to Moses and to Jacob through the eye and through the imagination. One of these pictures we have been reading. This low and distinct and vital utterance Jacob carried the song that he then heard in his heart for years and years, and even in his old age it was a comforting strain. To day that song goes to our ears and our hearts. You say that we have no visions now; I am not so sure of that. There are just as many miracles in our century as in any other, only they are different in kind. They may not be so startling, but they are just as real and just as sure. There is hardly a family that has not had its vision of some kind; hardly a little group of father, mother and children that have not felt that God was present with them, at some time, and at some moment have seemed to hear his voice, and have heard it in tones of an unmistakable character. Those who have been close to the bounds of Jordon have seen visions hard to describe, and heard things ineffable.

Let me find the lesson that the story teaches, and let us look at the ladder. The ladder had two resting places. First, it rested firmly on the earth, and I am glad of that. People who believe in Christianity with all their heart have an abiding faith in the laws that govern this world. We must not forget the command to holy living. Worldly plans are, I believe, righteous in the sight of God. It is our duty to be of service to our fellow man, and we can do this by means of commercial enterprise. Without the instinct of trade man would lapse into barbarism. A farmer does not work selfishly though he works for his own interest, for all reap the benefit of his toil and his labor. The huge manufactory spanning the river is not solely the representative of a mean use of grain. It represents something higher and has a mission that is unparalleled in human history. It represents the genius of the country, the intelligence and moral development of society.

Consider the Other World.

But if man's plans are confined to this world then his life is a waste. He becomes so enthusiastic about this world that he forgets the other. It is absolutely necessary that when you build your plans for this world you should take the other into consideration. Eternity must touch the circle of human life or your days are wasted. Sorrow, disappointment, bereavement, poverty—you cannot understand them unless you look up to the beyond and see something there. There is many a life in which trouble, sorrow and bereavement are hieroglyphics because the philosophy of life does not get beyond the circumference of time. There is a blessed significance in them, but we cannot understand a single letter. Therefore I say that we must rest the other end of the ladder in the heavens, and that resting place is just as firm and just as real as this. Every ladder has two ends, but it is only one ladder. Every complete life has two ends, but it is one life—one end on the earth and the other resting on eternity. There is no adequate motive known to man that moves in the direction of the higher qualities of the character except the motive which is afforded by miraculous Christianity.

LINES composed and written in anticipation of visiting relatives and friends in the home of our birth.

We come, we come, you all to greet,
To our dear old native home;
Our hearts will swell with joy to meet
With loved ones 'round the old hearth stone.

A loving wife—a gentle mother,
Once more with us will greet you;
A kind daughter and her brother,
Once more our love to you renew.

Once more we hope to clap the hand,
Of brothers, friends, and sisters, near,
Once more with brothers, sisters stand,
Around the grave of parents dear.

Once more to meet in the old home
Where childhood's days were passed;
Once more with grateful hearts we come
With love that cannot be expressed.

Once more in childhood's memory green
Of days that were so full of joy,
Once more we look upon the scene,
When we were mother's darling boy.

Once more to shed the silent tear,
For those who loved us best;
Once more to kneel in humble prayer,
Around those loved ones now at rest.

Once more with you we'll sing the song
A mother's love to us has given;
Once more in sweetest strains prolong,
While she now sings in heaven.

The days will pass so swiftly by,
The weeks will not be long;
And tears will come to many an eye.
When we must leave our dear old home.

But such is life here on the earth,
We meet in joy and part in tears;
But bless the name that gave us birth,
Though now asleep for many years.

Once more we bid you all farewell,
While bitter tears are falling fast;
At last we hope with you to dwell,
In God's eternal home of rest.

A. G. H.

SEVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 16, '79.

——Morphia, Opium and remedies of their class only stupefy and seldom cure. For diseases of Infancy, use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup,—which is safe and sure in its effects. Price 25 cents.

Yakoob Khan is reported to have fled from Afghanistan. So then Yakoob Khan can't after all. Well, we guess John Bull can.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads. New Furniture. New Management. 23 jan 1y

.....Special Notices.....

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup. A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes and all diseases in which the blood is implicated is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 226, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Box. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES OF all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address Dr. J. FABER & CO., 24 Ann St., N. Y.

Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Jan. 30, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '76" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1876, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. F. A. TORMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 387, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall. C. F. HEBLACHER, Sect. J. J. ANNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—For Pure Drugs go to Zeller's Drug store, Brockerhoff row. 14 nov 3m.

—George Hoffer's farm stock at public sale, at Centre Hall, Feb. 12.

—P. F. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, Feb. 8.

—J. C. Bierley's sale, Centre Mills, Feb. 26.

—George Krape's sale, Gregg, Feb. 7.

—Sechlers keep the best coffee in this county.

—P. F. Keller, of this town, will move to near Abilene, Ks., in a few weeks.

—H. Lengle, of Jolliet, Ill., called at our office a few days ago.

—Hon. C. T. Alexander has our thanks for doc's.

—The spring elections take place on the 18 of February.

—Lock's Mills distillery is to start up again. Good news for the Lewistown *Gazette* man.

—The State College cadets and Co. B. of Bellefonte attended the inauguration of Hoyt.

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—J. Will Keller, of this place, Ed. Hess, of Linden Hall, and several other young men, intend starting for Kansas in a short time.

—Go and see Miller's handsome book store, next door to post-office, Bellefonte, where you get any thing in the line of books, stationery, fancy articles, toys, &c.

—You can buy more sugar for your money at Sechlers than elsewhere, and get a better article.

—Mrs. Holloway, widow of Dr. Joseph Holloway, formerly of Aaronsburg, died at Akron, O., recently.

—R. P. Barnes has been appointed post master at Pleasant Gap. A good appointment.

—Wanted—a reliable agent in each twp. in Centre county, to sell the new Howe Sewing Machine, it is the best machine out—every body wants it. A. C. Moore, Agt., Milesburg, Pa.

—Bald Eagle, Nittany, Brush and Penn's Valley Turnpike Company has chosen the following officers: President, A. H. Best; Treasurer, P. R. Long; Managers, S. D. Tice, B. F. Shaffer, Andrew Krape, E. Harter, James H. Porter, Samuel B. Shaffer.

—If you have a cough, cold, or consumption, get Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar and honey.

—The best coal sold in this county, you find at L. L. Brown's near the Bellefonte depot, where farmers get the highest cash price for all kinds of grain.

—Last Saturday morning, M'Kean's tannery and hotel, at Beech Creek, Clinton Co., were destroyed by fire. Loss of tannery, $10,000; of hotel about $1,500. The tannery was insured, but the hotel was not.

—On Sunday morning, 19, the hotel at Nevada, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Jno. H. Harter, son of Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg. The furniture in the first floor was nearly all saved, while all in the upper story was burned. There was insurance on hotel and furniture.

—Any person wishing to try a new Howe will please send me a card and I will at once send them a new Howe. A C. Moore, Milesburg.

—Mr. Wm. B. Young, of Mifflinburg, says the *Telegraph*, started nine teams for Milton, on 22, loaded with clover seed, for shipment by rail. Rather queer, is it not, when we have a railroad right here? but, then, he says, by teaming it to Milton he saves more than $50.00 in freight on a car load, which is queerer yet. This fact, however, will make no difference in the dividends which the stockholders of the L., C. & S. C. RR. receive annually.

—According to a Jolliet. Ill., paper, Philip Mersinger, formerly of Centre Hall, must have the handsomest sleigh in that city; it says: "Did you see that handsome cutter which Mr. Philip Mersinger was riding around the city in yesterday afternoon? We did, and judging from the crowd who stopped to admire it as he drove by, no such cutter was ever seen in Jolliet. It is by far the most beautiful thing on runners we ever saw."

—None can compete with Newman for Clothing. He has the largest and best assortment; he sells cheapest and gives the most extraordinary bargains always. He is the man who knocked down the prices of clothing, whereby hundreds of dollars are saved to the people of Centre county every year. For this Newman deserves the encouragement of all—he has proven a public benefactor. Newman has earned the title of King Clothier.

—We have perfected arrangements by which the amount of reading matter on our outside will shortly be increased 25 per cent. or about four columns, by a change of type which will increase the amount of reading matter to that extent in the same space as by the type heretofore used on our outside. This will be without any additional cost to our readers.

—There will be a public Grange meeting at Centre Hill school house, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock. Dr. Calder, Col. Jas. F. Weaver and others, are expected to be present to address the meeting. The farmers especially are invited to be present.

—Harper's Magazine for February is received and is an excellent number, containing a large amount of valuable historical matter, which will well repay a careful perusal.

The five stages of brandy and water: First—Brandy and water. Second—Branny and warwer. Third—Bran warr. Fourth—Brraorr. Fifth — Collapse! — *Punch*.

—Go to Brown's, near the depot, with your grain, you get the highest prices there. He keeps the cheapest coal, and all kinds.

—The new Howe Machine, sold by A. C. Moore, Milesburg, is called by all the most perfect machine made. We say so too—have tried it.

—If you want the best and freshest drugs and medicines, go to Green's, in the B house block, where are also kept fancy and toilet articles.

—AUCTION! AUCTION! Every night, beginning Feb. 3, 1879, at Potter's Mills, at the Brisbin stand, when will be sold all kinds of Dry Goods, Notions, Glass and Queensware. Come one and all, and get good bargains. Goods offered all new and first class.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Potter's Mills, Penn's,
30 jan 3t

—There was a full attendance at court this week, judge Orvis on the bench, with associates Frank and Diven. On Monday Rob. Patton of Bald Eagle valley was tried for stealing a harness, on Tuesday the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and as Rob had been troubling court before Judge Orvis peppered him with 2½ years in penitentiary, and a fine of five dollars, to keep him out of evil's way for a while.

On Tuesday the case of M'Closky's vs. B. F. Troxel, of Howard, on charge of forging a note of $31 was tried.

—The weather has gone into a break up since Monday, when it became mild with slight rain. Tuesday it got clear in the afternoon, with an appearance like spring. This prank has finished sleighing.

—At a fire at Milton, a few days ago, which destroyed Lockmans candy factory, an explosion occurred from some cause, by which one man was killed, and J. G. Kurtz, formerly of this county, was blown up from the building into the back yard, though with no serious injuries.

—"Every Body his own Lawyer" is a new edition of a valuable work, that should be in the hands of every man. It is all the title expresses. Will post you on law and legal forms. Price from $3 to $4 25. Wm. T. Alexander, of Spring Mills, has the agency for this county, and will canvas for subscribers.

—Endersed by the Faculty. The reputation of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been solely achieved on account of its merit. Physicians prescribe it. 25 cts.

—Ex-Vice President Colfax lectured at Bellefonte on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philladelphia.

—"Godey's Lady's Book" for February is quite a gem. Every lady should subscribe for this magazine. Address the Godey's Lady's Book Publishing Company, 1006 Chestnut St., Phila. $2 a year.

The Williamsport Banner says that "Peter Herdic was arrested a few days ago on a warrant sworn out by Reynolds & Co., of Bellefonte, on a charge of fraud. He gave $3,000 bail, Mr. Guy W. Maynard becoming his surety. Fearful of further proceedings, Peter packed his carpet bag and went to the everglades of Florida.

—Those housekeepers that have not yet made any purchases of groceries at Sechler's, should try that famous store once merely to find the difference between what they get there and at other places. You are never deceived in any article you get at Sechler's. It is always first class, fresh and pure; they understand their business, and study to please customers. Give them a call at least, and look around for yourselves.

—There will be a Musical Convention at Pleasant Gap, next week, in the Luth. church, under the direction of Prof. A. J. Swartz, assisted by G. P. Gentzel. The convention proceeds go for the benefit of the Luth. church.

—Mr. Howard Barnes has closed his store at Pleasant Gap and will locate at Potter's Mills.

—The Pleasant Gap brass band will hold a Festival in the M. E. church at that place for the benefit of the band on Friday and Saturday, of this week. They promise to be good blowers, and the people will give them a lift by patronizing their festival.

—There is prospect of a new grain firm at Spring Mills.

—The Millheim boro. question will be decided at court this week.

—Geh zum Newman wan du die best un wollfelst Sude Klader wit im County, un wart net zu lang.

The severe whether in Great Britain continues.

The Lewistown Gazette, of last week, chronicles the following queer little mistake: A remarkable circumstance occurred in the Presbyterian church of this place on Sunday last. During the morning service the pastor, Rev. Dr. McClean, baptised a number of persons. Among them were Lizzie G. Coplin, daughter of W. V. B. Coplin, and Annie J. McKee, daughter of J. Hervey McKee, both nearly grown. In baptising these two, Dr. McClean inadvertantly reversed the names, baptising Miss Coplin "Annie J.," and Miss McKee "Lizzie G." Strange to say, neither of the girls, nor any member of the congregation who heard the mistake, corrected the Doctor at the time, nor did he learn of it until after the congregation had been dismissed! It is an awkward predicament for the girls to be in, although Dr. McClean at the afternoon service made a public explanation, and assured the girls that each was duly entitled to the name that was *intended* to be given her. Why he did not re-baptise them, to correct the mistake, is more than we can guess.

To discourage rats that burrow under walls, don't stamp the holes with broken glass bottles, which will merely incite them to dig new holes, but put a shovel full of dry sand over each hole. The rats soon come up through this, but in doing so let half the sand into the burrow, which, unlike earth, they cannot either force or carry up again, and by repeating this at every fresh-opened place their runs become quite filled up, and they make up your foundations again.

A writer on natural history says eels occasionally quit the water, and when the meadows are wet with dew, travel during the night over the moist surface in search of frogs and other food, or to change their situation. We not only believe this, but we are positive that on certain days all the fish in the river over two inches in length wiggle out and travel 10 miles across fields and climb high trees or conceal themselves, in caves. Anyhow, they are always away from home when we go afishing.

"Forget thee?" wrote a young man to his girl—"forget thee? When the earth forgets to revolve; when the stars forget to shine; when the rain forgets to fall; when the flowers forget to bloom; then, and not till then, will I forget thee." Three months later he was going to see another girl with a wart on her nose and $40,000 in the bank.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore diamonds worth $250,000 at the ball of Mr. Post, a few evenings ago. They were the family diamonds and consisted of necklace, earrings, comb, four bracelets and tiara, and and were remarkable for their purity and beauty.

1879. THE PATRIOT. 1879.

GET UP A CLUB AND RECEIVE YOUR PAPER FREE.

The DAILY PATRIOT will be sent by mail to clubs at the following rates:

$6 00 per copy per year to a club of five.
$5 50 per copy per year to a club to ten.
$5 00 per copy per year to a club of twenty.
$4 50 per copy per year to a club of thirty.
$4 00 per copy per year to a club of fifty.

And one copy free for one year in every case to the person getting up the club. Proportional rates for parts of a year.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT will be sent by mail at the following rates:

$2 00 per annum for single copy.
$1 50 per annum per copy to a club of four
$1 25 per annum per copy to a club of eight.
$1 00 per annum per copy to a club of fifteen.
$0 90 per annum per copy to a club of thirty.
$0 85 per annum per copy to a club of fifty
$0 75 per annum per copy to a club of one hundred.

And one copy free for one year in every case to getter up of club.

The cash must accompany all orders to insure attention. All money should be sent by post office order or registered letter, otherwise it will be at the sender's risk. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

A 4,000 MILE DRUNK.

[From the New York World.]

Mr. John Wren, of Cleveland, Ohio, has just recovered from a 4000 mile drunk. He went to London, England, some weeks ago to visit a son, got very drunk at a wine party and vanished. When next heard of it was at the depot in Cleveland, where he was found, under the influence of liquor, and armed with two big bottles of whisky. They took him to the hospital, where after some days' delirium he recovered his senses, abused his English friends for deserting him in a strange place, and asked for paper to write home to Cleveland for money with which to return to America. "My God! have I crossed the Atlantic ocean drunk?" he exclaimed, when at last they convinced him that he was in Ohio, not in England.

A BATTLE IN WHICH THREE SOLDIERS AND SEVERAL INDIANS WERE KILLED.

Fort Robinson, Nebraska, January 22.—The Cheyenne Indian campaign has closed for a time at least. On Monday, Col. Evans, with companies B and D Third Cavalry found the runaways in a strong position on the cliff four miles north of the stage road and partially succeeded in cutting off their progress. They, however, effected their usual escape, and moved towards Red Cloud Agency. Captain Wessels started at once on their trail with his four companies of cavalry, and at noon today came up with them some forty-five miles from this post. A fight ensued and three of Captain Wessells' command—a sergeant, a farrier and one private—were killed.

Seventeen Indians were killed and nine badly wounded. Captain Wessels was slightly wounded.

MORE DEFAULTERS.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 27.—J. H. Dickerman, treasurer of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, is a defaulter to the amount of $6,000.

Jacob Renneker, treasurer of the German Catholic cemetery association, is a defaulter to the amount of $1,200.

AN ARTIFICIAL EARTHQUAKE.

[From San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 17.]

It is worthy of note, in a scientific point of view, that the stroke of a hammer driving a nail in a piece of wood, which exploded the Giant Powder Works, also shook a city. There is no part of San Francisco in which the concussion was not felt, though the works were located five miles from the centre of population. This morning it is reported that the shock was noticed at San Jose, fifty miles off. The general effects were precisely similar to those produced by an earthquake. The direction of the motion was not the same in all places. Topographical elevations may account for deflections, but the general movement was north and south. Here we have a force external to the earth producing phenomena precisely similar to those supposed to emanate from the interior. The coincidence, to say the least, is very remarkable. No one accustomed to earthquakes experiencing the shock of Wednesday would have set it down to anything else but an internal convulsion.

Ninety-Five murderers were hung in the United States during the past year, an increase of thirteen compared with the previous year. Of this ghastly exhibit 40 were white, 52 colored, 2 Indians and 1 Chinaman; 5 were hanged for outrage, 4 for wife murder, and 1 for filicide.

A merchant in Dallas has his residence built on the corporation line, and his bed in the middle of the house, so that he sleeps in the city and his wife in the country.

Pittsburg, January 23.—The announcement is made to-day that a woman claiming to be R. W. Mackey's wife has given notice that she will contest the will. The lawyers having the case in hand are very reticent.

A banker having married a fat old widow with $100,000, says it wasn't his wife's face that attracted him so much as her figure.

The difference between a hill and a pill is that the hill is hard to get up, and the pill is hard to get down.

The first of a new line of steamers sailed from Boston for Havana.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.—

Office of the F. M. Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa. Centre Hall, Jan. 13, 1879. In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Twenty-first Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is herewith presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$35,818.31
Paid on same		804.79
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		34,513.52
To which add tax No. 9	$4,067.15	
Less per cent for collection	203.35	3,863.80
Cash in treasury. Making the total available assets of the past year.		502.94
		38,880.26

EXPENSES.

Compensation of directors	$ 250.40	
Committees on appraisements.	26.82	
Salary of Sec'y.	100.00	
" Treas'r	50.00	
Printing, office rent, postage & stationery	138.56	
Election board	4.00	
J. F. Potter suit for services	7.80	
Henry Neighdigh loss on house and furniture	633.12	
W. J. Jackson on store	1411.00	
J. Brett bal. due on house, (sum on note retained)	17.16	
Kustoberder on barn	987.00	
J. Hazel on barn	763.28	
Mrs. J. W. Conley on house and furniture	1116.72	
		5,464.86
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the past year after deducting expenses		33,415.40
To which add notes of 1874, 5, 6 and 7		109,197.01
		142,612 41
Minus cash premiums, cancellations, carpenters risks and tax on notes, including tax on notes taken between Jan. 14, and Jan. 28, '78.		10,582,44
Total available assets of the company this day		132,029,97
Risks and insurances taken the past year	396,407.12	
Risks and insurances of 1874, 5, 6 and 7	1,345,242.83	
Making the risks of the Company this day		1,740,649.95
Am't outstanding		298.41

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected directers for the ensuing year: J. W. Krumrine, H. C. Campbell, Henry Keller, Jes. Baker, Fred Kurtz, John Rishel, Maj. J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Amos Alexander, H. Musser, Sam'l Gramly and H. G. Royer. Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers:

President—Henry Keller.
Vice President—S. J. Herring.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Wm. Wolf.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. HENRY KELLER, Prest.
16 jan 3t

MINES ON FIRE.

Pottsville, January 25.—The Locust Gap mines, between Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, operated by Graeber & Shepps, are on fire three hundred feet below the surface. It is thought they will have to be flooded to prevent the flames from spreading to other mines.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE, the first number of which has just reached us, is unique in its form and typographical appearance. Even though its contents were dull it is so attractive to the eye that one must delight in turning its pages, which present a varied array of choice selections from the latest foreign magazines and reviews. Sir Erskine Perry, many years a resident of that country, discusses 'The Future of India;' Richard A. Proctor treats of 'Supposed Changes in the Moon;' T. Adolphus Trollope writes of 'The Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poet, Guarini;' there is a learned and entertaining article on 'The Phœnicians in Greece;' and of lighter but not trivial articles there are: 'Theatrical Makeshifts and Blunders;' 'The Happy Valley'—a picture of life in India; 'An Imperial Parsdon,' which gives a wonderful picture of peasant life in Russia; 'Some Gossip about Leicester Square;' 'A Woman's Love'—a Slavonian Story; 'Christmas in Morocco,' etc.

To all who have been longing for the era of low-priced, first-class literature, not the least attractive feature of The Library Magazine is its low price, $1.00 a year, or 10 cents a copy.

To see so much that is excellent offered for so little cost is sure to put a cheerful smile on the face of a person of literary taste, and a dime or dollar into the hands of the publishers, The American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York.

LIABILITY OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.—The Supeme Court of this statt has recently decided a case of interest to Road Commissoners and Supervisors. The case was appealed from the Common Pleas of Schuylhill county. The plaintiff brought suit to recover damages for the death of her husband, the same having being caused, as alleged, through negligence of defendants in not providing a safe road. The evidence was that where the accident occurred the road wos barely of sufficient width to allow two vehicles to pass. A wagon was standing on one side of the road and on the other the end of a log protruded, and in attempting to drive between the two the husband of the plaintiff struck the end of the log and was thrown out and killed. In the Court below a verdict was rendered against the township, which was appealed to the Supreme Court on the ground that, as the supervisors had let the road out for repairs to the lowest bidder, who had given bonds to fulfil his contract, that fact relieved the supervisors from responsibility, the bond having stipulated to save the township from all accidents. The court, however, decided against this view of the case and held the township liable on rhe general principle that if a jury believe a road to be unsafe for travel, let the cause be what it may, it is evidence of negligence and the township is responsible.—*Ex.*

DO NOT ATLOW THE FROGS TO BE PARED.

The frog of the foot of every horse is the natural support of the foot, and should never be cut away except to remove the rough edges which occasionally appear from common wear. At a late meeting of the farriers and horseshoers in Wilmington, Del., there was a great deal said in condemnation of the manner in which horses are shod, especially in the rural districts. A lecturer, a veterinary surgeon (according to the New York Herald), said that "the frog of the foot was often pared away so artistically to make a neat job that the tendon or muscle that extended down the leg, over what is known as the pulley bone, and gave the foot its motion, was often injured, and then the horse would be weak in the legs, and blunder. He severely characterized the habit of burning the hoof with a red hot shoe to make it fit, and said there ought to be a law passed to hang any blacksmith who would use red hot shoes in this way. The shoe should be fitted to the shape of the foot, rather than the foot fitted to the shoe."

Dip the tips of nails in grease and they will easily drive into any hard wood, where otherwise they would double and break.

If fine-cut tobacco be sprinkled under the edge of carpets, and under those places where bureaus, book-cases and the like make it dark, the moths will be prevented from laying their eggs in them, as it will drive them away.

To keep seeds from the depredations of mice mix pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The mouse objects to the odor, and keeps at a distance.

Wednesday just like spring.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1879, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The second partial account of Wm. Allison, jr., executors of &c. of David Lamb, late of Marion twp., deceased.
2. The account of William Allison, jr., guardian of Hannah Daughenbach, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre county, deceased.
3. The account of Dr. J. B. Leitzel, guardian of Martha P., Francis A., Percival H. and Esther M. Harshberger, minor children of Samuel Harshberger, late of Potter township, deceased.
4. The first and final account of J. W. Campbell, executor of &c of Samuel Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
5. The final account of Wm. W. Spangler, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of &c of Rev. Daniel Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The account of J. S. Dauberman and John Jordon, executors of &c of Hannah Dauberman, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by John Jordon, one of the executors.
7. The account of William Garner, administrator of &c of Samuel Garner, late of Harris township, deceased.
8. The final account of Joseph F. Williams, guardian of Newton Spotts, minor child of John Spotts, late of Huston township, deceased.
9. The second account of Jacob Strohm, guardian of David Kerr and Susannah Kerr, minor children of Daniel and Rebecca Kerr, Annie Zerby, John Kerr and Elmira Kerr, minor grand children of the said Daniel and Rebecca Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased.
10. The fourth and partial account of Peter Hoffer and Carrie E. Wolf, administrators of &c of Hon. S. S. Wolf, late of Potter township, deceased, as filed by Peter Hoffer, one of the administrators.
11. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Samuel Stover, a son of Catharine Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased, as filed by M. S. Rishel and Wm. F. Rearick, administrators of John Rishel, deceased.
12. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Mary Jane Smith (formerly Neese), a minor child of William Neese, late of Potter township, deceased.
13. The final account of John M. Furey, guardian of Sarah E. Stone, minor child of Joseph G. Stone, late of Spring township, deceased.
14. The account of Daniel Fleisher, executor of &c of Josiah Boyer, late of Potter township, deceased.

W. E. BUROHFIELD, Register.
9 jan

The Fall Season for the year 1878 is now opening and a New and EXCELLENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODs IS COMING IN

AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO.'S, CENTRE HALL, and which will be sold at LOWEST FIGURES. They have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. THEY HAVE

Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Groceries, &c., at Lowest Prices.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO "PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS," INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY FROM HOME. GIVE US A CALL IMMEDIATELY. KEEPS THE BEST SOLE LEATHER—VERY CHEAP.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER

FUN AT HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets, and hearts lest a laugh shake down some of the musty cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat and drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annovance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

For hog cholera use a mixture of soft soap and milk. Pour soap suds of wash days into the swill barrels, it will make hogs thrive.

Galls on the shoulders of draught horses may be cured by dissolving six drachms of iodine in half a pint of alcohol and applying twice a day.

Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grate and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quick as possible. Almost insantaneous relief will follow.

—Diphtheria is spread by kissing. If you want to kiss your girl, first look down her throat and see if she's got it.

The Arlington case is still on trial at Alexandria.

A grain elevator at Dayton, with 100,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, was burned on 24.

Paris had so much snow last week as to impede business in its streets.

There was much rain in California last week.

The Sheriff of Palo Pinto County, Texas was shot and instantly killed in a street fight at Austin.

PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, January 27.—Grain—Wheat Pennsylvania red, track, at $1 05 @1 05½, Pennsylvania amber, track, at $1 06, do elevator at $1 06@1 06½, and No 2 western red in elevator at $1 05. Rye is steady at 50c for western and 53@54c for Pennsylvania. Corn at 43½@44c. Seeds —Clover seed is steady at 5@6½c for common to fancy. Flaxseed is wanted at $1 37½.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, January 27.—Wheat No 2 red winter 86½@87c; No 2 Chicago spring 85½c for cash. Corn 30½c for cash. Oats 19½c for cash.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, January 27.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand, and prices were a fraction higher. 2,500 head arrived and were sold at 5@5c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 4½@5c for fair to good do, and 3@4c per lb gross, for common as to quality.

Sheep were in fair demand; 5,000 head sold at 4@5¼c per lb as to condition.

Hogs were quiet; 4,000 head sold at 5½@5¾c per lb as to quality.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 90.

Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 20c.
Tub washed wool 35c,
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal, Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg. $4 66	$4 20
Stove, $5.00	$4 65
Chestnut, $4 25	$3 80
Pea, $2.90	$2 55

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that notes given the undersigned, and due February 12, 1879, are in the hands of A. Luckenbach, esq., for collection, where parties interested will attend.

30 jan 3t ABRAHAM HORST.

BALD EAGLE NURSERY, Unionville, Fleming P. O. Pa. Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.

Apple trees 14 cents, or $12 per 100.
Peach trees 12 cents, or $10 per 100.
Pear trees, standards, 45 cents; dwarfs 25 cents.
Shade trees 40 to 50 cents.
Evergreen trees 40 cents.
Grape vines 25 cents.

My trees are thrifty and of approved varieties. WM. P. FISHER.
30 jan 4t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Elias Bistline, in Ferguson township, near Fair Brook school-house, some time in October, 1878, one Brindle Steer, then supposed to be two years old, a piece cut out of upper part of left ear, white along under side of belly. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. ECKEL,
30 jan Town Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at CENTRE HALL, on SATURDAY, FEBUARY 8, 1879, the following property: 3 Stoves, 1 Speer Cook, 1 coal stove No. 11, radiant light, 1 small wood stove.

PARLOR SUIT OF FURNITURE, consisting of sofa, cane seated chairs, centre table, &c.

Book case and desk, 1 lounge, 2 setts chairs, carpets, 1 dining table, bureaus, bedsteads, looking glasses, pictures, barrels, tubs, vinegar by gallon, also all kinds of kitchen furniture, potatoes by the bushel, smoked meat, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known. P. F. KELLER

PUBLIC SALE.—The following farm stock and implements will be sold at public sale, at Centre Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 12th, 1879:

ONE SPAN OF MULES,

3 HORSES, 1 TWO-YEAR OLD COLT, 3 good milk Cows, and 4 or 5 head of Cattle, one Extra Breeding Sow, 2 good plantation Wagons, both broad wheel and one with bed, 1 2-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 pair Bob-sleds, single Sleigh, a

THRESHING MACHINE,

Shaker, Power and Strap, Reaper, Drill, Hayrake, Hayfork and rope, Cornplanter, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, 1 large 3-horse Cultivator, Blacksmith Tools, Horse Gears of every description, Forks, Rakes, Chains of all kinds, Singletrees and Doubletrees, and many other farming utensils. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

GEORGE HOFFER.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT.

The well known store stand at Farmer's Mills, with dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings, and about twenty (20) acres of farming land is offered for rent. This is a capital chance to open up business. For particulars call on or address

J. B. FISHER,
16 jan tf. Penn Hall, Pa.

The following is the Germantown Telegraph's simple remedy for frost bites. Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, but let no artificial heat touch it; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hogs' lard and gunpowder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and in less than twenty-four hours the frozen part will be well.

JANUARY JURY LIST.

The following is a List of Grand and Traverse Jurors, for January Session, 1879:

GRAND JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bellefonte—B. Valentine, J. D. Kurtz, W. Shortlidge.
Benner—J. W. Marshall.
Ferguson—Amos Royer, J. K. Rider.
Haines—J. J. Ove-dorf.
Harris—Henry Frederick.
Howard—Jacob Leathers.
Milesburg—J. M. Green.
Phillipsburg—J. H. Genoe.
Potter—Aaron Durst.
Rush—Thos. Wason.
Spring—Elias Baney, W. J. Dale, A. Bartholomew, Henry Gentzel.
Taylor—J. Merryman.
Union—Wilson Calhoun, Oscar Musser.
Walker—Ira C. Neichtley, M. Corman, Jr.
Worth—A. R. Woodring, Alex. Cheney.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

D M Butts, Bellefonte.
M W Cowdrick, Bellefonte.
Samuel Aley, Marion.
Ilgen Musser, Penn.
Theo Deshner, Bellefonte.
D M Green, Harris.
Noah Stover, Spring.
E C Henderson, Huston.
J N Hale, Howard.
A Brockerhoff, Bellefonte.
Daniel Hall, Unionville.
Jacob Grey, Patten.
Scott Frasel, Rush.
A Cornelius, Half Moon.
Jerry Ebbs, Half Moon.
Jas Lee, Potter.
James Condo, Penn.
J W Gray, Half Moon.
J W Young, Curtin.
Howard Heman, Harris.
J. Hoy, Jr., Marion.
William Foster, College.
Jac Sankey, Penn.
Jac Gobble, Walker.
E Bollinger, Philipsburg.
G Alexander, Unionville.
John Calderu, Gregg.
B Jones, Philipsburg.
W H Maltern, Huston.
Wm Keller, College.
Wm Colyer, Potter.
Conrad Singer, Curtin.
David Brickley, Curtin.
G S Flegal, Philipsburg.
Wm Eaken, Potter.
W E Irvin, Philipsburg.
Geo Bower, Haines.
D C Rearick, Spring.
Jas Fisher, Union.
D W Zeigler, Penn.
G R Speigelmeyer, Halner.
George Emrick, Rush.
G Williams, College.
G Galbraith, Bellefonte.
Thos Frank, Penn
H K Hicks, Bellefonte.
Austin Gramley, Miles.
Joel Hover, Miles.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Wm Kaup, Spring.
Frank Knarr, Penn.
Jno Harrison, Spring.
James Antis, Howard.
J W Sweetwood, Gregg.
B F Beck, Walker.
R B Hesterman, Haines.
Jno B Tate, Spring.
Henry Fouts, Spring.
S. B. Leathers, Howard.
Jno Rishell, Benner.
Jasper Brooks, Spring.
Valentine Reese, Union.
W Sterrit, Philipsburg.
Jas Gramley, Walker.
John Decker, Walker.
Jvan T. Harter, Penn.
Em'l Cronemiller, Haines.
Jacob Bitner, Gregg.
Jacob Crotzer, Gregg.
Ed Nolan, Snow Shoe.
John Meese, Bellefonte.
Daniel Ulrich, Penn.
J Gentemer, Half Moon.
W M'Clellen, Philipsburg.
Jared Kreamer, Miles.
C W Hockman, Penn.
Michael Confer, Howard.
F S Cowher, Worth.
J G Hess, Ferguson.
J P Seibert, Benner.
Chas Brown, Bellefonte.
Jno Shiffler, Ferguson.
Jno Chambers, Penn.
J S Boal, Harris.
Jacob Weaver, Howard.

TRIAL LIST.—Trial list for the first and second weeks of January Term, 1879, commencing on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1879:

FIRST WEEK.

1 John Smith vs Henry Keene.
2 Boyd C Packer vs John McCauley.
3 Boyd C Packer vs H Garbrick.
4 Boyd C Packer vs Jacob Garbrick.
5 Boyd C Packer vs John Hoy.
6 Adam Baum vs Mary L Miller, Adm'x
7 Geo Reesor vs John Musser.
8 Alex Harpster vs Wm Baumgardner.
9 George B Jack vs Lizzie Hummel.
10 John Miller vs Penn township.

SECOND WEEK.

1 H H Hackman & wife vs J B Henderson.
2 Caroline Cummings vs J B Henderson.
3 Francis Hacker vs J B Henderson.
4 Abbie Grim et al vs J B Henderson.
5 Lazarus Meyer vs John S Gray.
6 Samuel Harpster Admrs vs Centre Hall Man'f'g Co.
7 J H Linn vs George Walker.
8 H W Hoover et al vs Christ Sharrer.
10 Dan'l Rhoades et al vs Isaac Haupt.
11 J H Long vs H Merriman.
12 Joan S Gray vs W C McCuetcheon.
13 R F Clow use of vs Derby Coal Co. et al.
14 Isaac Thomas vs J M McCoy.
15 J D Shugert vs C C Keller with clause.
16 E M Shuey vs Samuel Linn.
17 J D Shugert vs J B Morris.
18 Wm Allison, Jr., vs J A Bright.
19 P B Wilson Ex'rs vs Thomas K Hicks.
20 Z L Hoover vs Wm P Ard.
21 John Eline vs Wm P Duncan.
22 Wm V Hughes vs Jas L Sommerville.
23 McClellan & Speer vs Wm H Humes.
24 S W McNitt vs W J Thompson.
25 Jacob Neidigh vs J W Sholl.
26 Adam Weight vs G Dorsey Green.
27 S D Ball use of vs Jacob Yearick.
28 School Dist of Philipsburg vs E Perks et al.
29 T M Hall Trustee vs J P Shope.
30 John McBride's heirs vs W. J. Tibbens.
31 Jacob Bower, Jr. vs B A Y Turnpike Comp.
32 Sophia Rouse vs Joseph Emrick.

MARRIED.

On Dec

ASSASSINATION.

Men in High Places Who Were Attacked During the Past Year.

Four times within as many months were attempts made on the lives of three sovereigns of Europe. The German emperor was twice in danger. On the afternoon of May 11, as he was riding in the Avenue Unter der Linden, Berlin, with the grand duchess of Baden, E. H. M. Hoedel, a tinsmith and a socialist, shot at him with a revolver. The ball did no damage, and on his trial Hoedel asserted that he did not aim at the king. But evidence to the contrary was overwhelming, and, in accordance with the sentence, he was beheaded on August 15. The second attempt on Kaiser Wilhelm's life was made just three weeks later, and as he was riding through the same street, when K. E. Nobiling, from a window in the third story of the house No. 18, discharged a double-barreled gun at him and lodged forty shot in his head and neck. In spite of a desperate resistance Nobiling was immediately arrested, but not until he had succeeded in inflicting upon himself a dangerous wound, from which he died on Sept. 11. He was an internationalist, and, unlike Hoedel, was a man of good education. The emperor's wounds were so serious that he was obliged to resign the government into the hands of the crown prince, until he reassumed his power on Dec. 5.

On Oct. 20, as Alfonso, king of Spain, was riding in the Calle Mayor, Madrid, J. O. Moncasi, twenty-three years of age, a cooper by occupation and an internationalist in political belief, shot at him, but only succeeded in slightly wounding a soldier. On Nov. 7, an old soldier unsuccessfully attempted to kill the Spanish ex-minister of war, Bregua.

The last of the four attempts was on the life of Humberto, king of Italy, and was rendered possible only by his command that no guard should surround his carriage as he entered cities in the course of a tour which he was making through Italy. His intention was that the presentation of petitions should be entirely free. On Nov. 17, as the carriage containing the king, the queen, and Prime Minister Cairoli was entering Naples in this unprotected manner, Giovanni Passante, concealing a knife with a red banner, mounted on the steps and aimed a deadly stab at Humbert's heart. But the king defended himself with his sword, and before the blow could be repeated, Cairoli, at the cost of a severe wound, had grappled with the murderer, and in a moment he was in the custody of the police. He was twenty-nine years old, a cook by trade, and, like Hoedel, Nobiling and Moncasi, a socialist or internationalist.

More sensational, and even, perhaps, scarcely less important than these crimes, was the unsuccessful attempt, on Feb. 5th, at St. Petersburg, of a young woman—Vera Sassulitch by name—to kill Gen. Trepoff, chief of the St. Petersburg police. Her motive was personal rather than political, but an idea of the detestation in which the Russian police is held may be gained from the fact that, though she fired the shots in broad daylight, as was abundantly shown by proof and not denied by herself, she was acquitted by the jury amid the applause of the large and even brilliant audience in the courtroom. Two high Russian police officials were killed during the year—Baron Heyking, of Kiev, and Gen. Mezentsoff, chief of the czar's private police. These were political murders.

This mania for assassinations extended even to Peru and Japan. In the latter country Mr. Okubo, minister of the interior, was almost hacked to pieces on May 14th by six men armed with swords. He was in reality the power behind the throne, and was somewhat known in this country as a member of the Iwakura embassy of 1872. His assassins were of the Samurai, or privileged class, and professed, probably honestly, to have acted from patriotic reasons.

In Lima, Peru, on Nov. 16th, Don Manuel Pardo, ex-president of the republic and acting president of the senate, was shot by Melchor Montoya, the sergeant of his guard. The crime was to be the first act of a revolution, but Montoya was deserted by his confederates.

A New Zealand War Dance.

A former resident of New Zealand describes in *Land and Water* a war dance he once saw in the island. Two tribes engaged in it, one war-like, which had just returned from battle, and the other peaceful, which had remained, growing crops:

Imagine some five or six hundred naked stalwart savages leaping up into the air in all directions, brandishing muskets, hatchets, swords, and various weapons, whilst they twist their bodies into the most frightful contortions, their eyes starting from their sockets, and their tongues protruded to their full extent, each one vying with his neighbor in executing the most hideous grimaces of which the human face is capable, and at times jumping off the ground, all together, and making the earth tremble as they came down again.

Conceive the aspect of these tattooed faces, the bloodshot eyes strained to their utmost, their bushy black hair flying in the wind. This truly diabolical performance was accompanied at intervals by a volley of suppressed groans and shuddering gasps, while every muscle of their wiry frames quivered with excitement.

With the fighting tribe was a young Maori woman, whose slight frame writhed about in sinuous contortions. She was dressed in a flowing garment of colored print, and especially excelled in making faces. I can only say that if length of tongue is considered a characteristic of the sex in civilized countries the New Zealand ladies, taking her as a sample, are not deficient.

I cannot give you a better idea of her face as it appeared at that moment, than by asking you to perform the following facial feat, which used to be considered "quite the thing" in my schoolboy days. Firstly, thrusting your two thumbs well into either side of your mouth, then with the third fingers of each hand pull down your lower eyelids as far as possible, until their red linings are well exposed. This will give a very fair idea of the Maori war face, provided that the tongue is at the same time well protruded. Multiply the face by three hundred, and you will have the general effect as near as possible. It was not a pleasant spectacle.

To our great relief, human nature had its limit, and in obedience to a signal from the chiefs, the panting natives suddenly collapsed, and pulled up to a man.

"Horrid sight," said a settler who was standing near, "and thank goodness it's come to an end"—a sentence in which I concurred.

The ranks now rapidly dissolved, and a general rush was made in the direction of the Hawke's bay encampment, where lay heaped upon the ground huge quantities of food, which was specially prepared for their delectation. Here were to be seen whole carcasses of pigs, potatoes by the ton, stacks of dried fish, and sacks of flour, to say nothing of mounds of pippep [cockle]

Grain Product of Europe and America.

The average grain product of Europe, says a New York paper, is reported at 5,000,000,000 bushels, of which Russia raises one-third, France and Germany 520,000,000 bushels each, and Austria 500,000,000. The United States produces 1,600,000,000 bushels (about the quantity that Russia does), which, in proportion to our population, is a much larger production than any other country can boast of. Counting our inhabitants at 40,000,000, we raise forty bushels per head, and Europe's inhabitants at 300,000,000, she raises but sixteen bushels per head. Russia has twenty-six and Great Britain only four bushels per head. The amount of grain consumed being generally fifteen bushels per head, we produce nearly three times as much as we want, Russia almost twice what she needs, and Great Britain not more than one-fourth of her requirement. Thus, it will be seen, that the production far exceeds the consumption, but the excess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries, at home and abroad, which, more than any other cause, keep up the price of breadstuffs.

German Superstitions.

The directions prescribed as preventives against all sorts of witchcraft vary in different parts of Germany, and are generally limited to certain provinces. Thus, in Silesia, people carefully avoid swallowing a cat's hair or a fragment of thread, as this imprudence would certainly cause consumption. In the Tyrol, eating a sparrow is believed to bring about St. Vitus' dance; and in Hesse, spitting into the fire will make the culprit's mouth sore, a belief which is probably a remnant of the time when fire was considered sacred. In Saxony, nobody ventures to wipe their fingers on the tablecloth, lest their hands become covered with warts. Throughout Germany, brooms play a large part in the tragi-comedy of popular medicine, since they are the witches' favorite means of conveyance to their nightly feast at the Blocksberg. In Westphalia—that lumber room of superstition—and Saxony, the unfortunate mortals who happen to have been beaten with a broomstick firmly believe themselves doomed to die of consumption; and small children who have been chastised by means of a hazel or willow rod, are supposed either to be crippled or stunted in their growth. Another strange notion prevailing throughout Germany is that no one should boast of good health, at least not without spreading out the fore and middle fingers of both hands, and saying the word *Uberuften* or *Unbeschrieen*, which means unbewitched. Many of these preventives are closely connected with church holidays and other religious concerns. Thus, bathing in the open air on Good Friday or at Easter is supposed to keep the Silesians well and healthy the whole year, and in Saxony, the common preservative against ague is to eat nine different kinds of green vegetables mixed together on Maundy-Thursday. In many parts of the German empire it is a custom to take a cold bath on Christmas night, for during the following Twelfth night the water is believed to possess magic powers. In Brandenburg, the old believers in these wonderful doctrines say that every illness becomes contagious to those who hear the sick person complaining about the disease; wherefore the individual thus addressed will most ungraciously retort:

"Bear thy pains alone,
Or bewail them to a stone."

Three crosses painted over the house door keep diseases and all other domestic disasters off the homes of true believers; for which the initials K., (Kaspar), M., (Melchior), and B. (Balthasar), or even the *pentalpha*, (commonly called wizard-foot), may be substituted. This *pentalpha* consists of two triangles united in a manner to form a five-pointed star. It is strange to observe how, in the above-mentioned customs, Christian and heathenish elements are commingled.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Good Resolutions in Chicago

The *Inter-Ocean* bestows the following good resolutions gratis upon its subscribers. Every one can easily be a little, if not a good deal, better than during the preceding twelvemonth. Set the mark high, and live as nearly up to it as possible. Resolve, among other things, that during the coming year:

1. You will curb your temper and your passions. Violent pleasures, artificial excitement, to free rein to a temper easily provoked, consume life as well as render it unhappy.

2. That, if addicted to profanity, in even the smallest degree, you will abandon it. Aside from moral and religious considerations, swearing is degrading and vulgar, and betrays a poverty of expression.

3. That for a year to come, whatever the temptation to do otherwise, you will tell the truth. Lying grows upon a man, and is a contemptible, as well as odious, habit. Reform it altogether.

4. Resolve to speak ill of no man or woman, except under proper provocation, and to the person's face. The slanderer deserves a place in that lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.

5. Swear off from alcoholic drinks, and put the dimes, quarters and halves you have been accustomed to spend for liquid lightning into a savings box. You will stand on your head with surprise and gratification when you come to count up the accumulation at the end of the year.

6. Be industrious, keep your promises, pay your debts, be charitable; in short, take a big stride ahead in a wiser, better, more intelligent and useful life, and the year will not only prove a happier one to you, but you will emerge from it more successful, more honored, and richer in everything than on the day when you began the work of reform. Try it.

Clothing a Client.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Leader* is responsible for the following story: A young lawyer of Eureka, who has just been admitted to practice at the bar, had the responsible duty assigned to him by Judge Rives, last week, of defending a criminal confined on a charge of robbery. The budding Blackstone visited his client, and was shocked to note his shabby appearance and generally unwashed and unkempt appearance. As this was his first case, our legal friend was naturally anxious to acquit his client, and in pursuance of this laudable ambition he concluded that if the prisoner presented a cleanly and respectable appearance before the court and jury, his chance of getting off would be enhanced, and, acting on this idea, the lawyer not only sent to the jail his best suit of clothes for the fellow to wear, but also dispatched a barber to the scene, with instructions to shave, shampoo and cut the man's hair. It was all done, and the thief came into court looking as neat as a newly-elected candidate. But, unfortunately, one bad mistake had been made. The barber had shingled the fellow's hair down to a close crop, and in consequence a worse-shaped head or a more villainous set of features never were revealed. The impression on the jury was so marked that they rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. It was time and coin thrown away, and not only that, but it is said that Blackstone had to get out a writ of replevin to regain possession of his clothes. After this he will rely on testimony, and let personal appearance take care of itself.

Hats Ancient and Modern.

How few of us ever trace the history of the hat, says Forney's *Progress*. The felt hat is as ancient as Homer. The Greeks make them in skull caps, conical, truncated, narrow or broad brimmed. The Phyrgian bonnet has an elevated cap without a brim, the apex turned over in front. It is known as the cap of liberty. An ancient figure of Liberty in the time of Antonius Livy, A. D. 145, holds the cap in the right hand. The Persians wore sott caps; plumed hats were the headdress of the Syrian corps of Xerxes; the broad brim was worn by the Macedonian kings. Castor means a beaver. The Armenian captive wore a ping hat. The merchants of the fourteenth century wore a Flanders beaver; Charles VII., in 1469, wore a felt hat lined with red, and plumed. The English men and women in 1510 wore close woolen or knitted caps; two centuries ago hats were worn in the house. Pepys in his diary in 1664 wrote, "September, 1664, got a severe cold because he took of his hat at dinner," and again, in January, 1665, he got another cold by sitting with his head bare to allow his wife's maid to comb his hair and wash his ears; and Lord Clarendon in his essay, speaking of the decay of respect due the aged, says: "That in his younger days he never kept his hat on before those older than himself except at dinner!" In the thirteenth century Pope Innocent IV. allowed the cardinals the use of the scarlet cloth hat. The hats now in use are the cloth hat, cork hat, embossed hat, felt hat, fur hat, leather hat, paper hat, silk hat, opera hat, spring-brim hat and straw hat.

M. Paul Broca, the famous anthropolgist, is authority for the statement that the tallest man ever actually measured was a Finlander, nine feet three and seven-tenths inches high, and that the shortest man known reached a decimal under seventeen inches in his stocking feet.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Orchard and Garden Notes.

In making selections for an orchard, the question should not be, What are the best varieties? but what are the best grown in your locality. If there are any fruit-growers in the neighborhood, get their experience. If one is in a new country, where information of this kind cannot be obtained, the next best is the opinion of a nurseryman of good reputation.

For family use, the orchard should contain varieties from the earliest to the latest, the greater number of trees being of good keeping kinds.

For market fruit, the selection will depend upon whether the market is near at hand or the fruit is to be shipped to a distance. One near a town will find showy early apples, which do not keep long or transport well, more profitable than later kinds.

Protect young trees from large animals by care of fences and gates.

Trap or shoot rabbits; smearing the trunks with blood or raw meat of any kind will keep them off.

If cions have not been cut, do it now in a mild spell; label and store in sawdust, moss or sand, and keep in a cool place.

Make channels to carry off surface water wherever needed.

Cart out manure to the orchard.

If there is any one respect in which farmers—take the country through—do not live up to their privileges, it is in the matter of small fruits. The table of the city mechanic is better supplied with these fruits than that of many a wealthy farmer. We hope to see the time when every farmer's family shall have their fill of fruits, from the beginning of strawberries to the end of grapes.

The succession in small fruits is: Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries (usually sold green), blackberries and grapes. Of course, there is some lapping, the late varieties of one kind coming in with the early sorts of the next. Those who have had no experience in these are at a loss how to begin. If one has the money to invest, plantations may be made this spring; but many, whose means are restricted, would like to make a beginning; such may purchase a few plants of each variety, and propagate them to obtain a supply for a planting. This will, of course, take time and cause the loss of a year with strawberries, and of two or three years with the shrubs.

Whatever of pruning has been omitted should be completed on mild days.

Coarse manure may be applied around currants and gooseberries; the soluble portions will find their way into the soil, leaving the rest as a mulch in hot weather.

The plow and spade, wherever the soil is not too wet, may be kept at work in mild weather, and thus facilitate the spring operations.

Implements should be overhauled and put in order and the stock replenished. Extra plow-points, cultivator teeth, and duplicates of parts likely to be broken, save many a half day's work.

Overhaul the stock of seeds. If in doubt as to the vitality of any, there is time to test them by sowing in a pot or box of earth in a warm room.

Provide a supply of pea brush and bean poles.

Make markers of various widths, and dibbles.

A well-made wooden reel for the garden line is better than the weak iron ones sold at the stores.

Labels or marking-stakes should be provided; have these so large that they cannot be hoed up without some trouble. —*American Agriculturist.*

Fruit Tree Borers.

Let not our readers forget that much of the weakening of our fruit trees is owing to absolute starvation, caused by the workings of stem-borers. The supply of sap upwards is cut off by every hole which they make, and is just so much put in the way of the tree getting all the food it needs. It is of no use to manure trees, and keep our eye on all other cultural details, if these rascals are permitted to continue their depredations. This is one of the best seasons of the year to look after and destroy them. The egg laid during the summer has now developed to a considerable "worm," and it is working its way down between the bark and wood or even into the wood, so as to get comfortable quarters for the winter. Their presence can be readily ascertained by noting a little fresh looking matter like saw-dust near the tree at the surface of the ground, which the larva eject in their boring course. To destroy them get a trowel and dig away a little from the stem, so as to find exactly the opening of the channel made by the insect, and then thrust down a piece of stiff wire upon it, which will generally end its days.

To many this looks like a considerable job; but a smart hand can get through with several hundred trees a day in this search, as the fresh dust affords an unerring clue to the direct whereabouts of the marauder.—*Rural World.*

Health Hints.

A writer in the *Farm Journal* cures dyspepsia by a swallow or two of vinegar after each meal.

The best drink for renewing the power of endurance that we have tried is simply hop tea three or four days old, strained and put away with a little sugar.—*Ex.*

Three cures for sore throat are recommended by a New York paper, as follows: (1) Gargle the throat with solution of salt and water. (2) Gargle throat with chloride of potash and water. (3) Keep a small lump of gum camphor in the mouth and swallow the saliva; do the same with chlorate of potash.

There is no simpler or better remedy for frost bites than the following: Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, avoiding all artificial heat; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hog's lard and gunpowder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and very soon the frozen parts will be well.—*Scientific American.*

Robbed of $20,000.

A paper published in Portland, Oregon, has this item: J. M. Henderson was walking along the railroad track about a mile north of Napavine station, returning from New Tacoma to Chehalis, when he was attacked by two masked men and robbed of $20,000 in money. He was *en route* to Cowlitz prairie for the purpose of buying a tract of land, when he noticed the masked men on the track. As he advanced they stepped on either side of the track. When directly abreast of them one sprang to the track, and seizing him by the arm, fired at him, the ball taking effect in his arm. The other man then leaped out and fired, the ball striking him in the back of the head. He begged them to spare his life, and gave them his satchel, containing the sum of money stated. They took him by force into the depths of the forest, where one of the highwaymen insisted on killing him, while the other and himself remonstrated. After a time he was given his freedom, and wandering out to the road that leads to Napavine, followed it to the place where he is at present. Dr. Herndon removed the two balls, and Henderson is doing well. He claims to have recently come to this coast, and has friends in Portland. He also said one of the robbers wore rubber boots, while the other wore common leather ones, both being closely masked.

Cost of the Yellow Fever.

Loss of life by yellow fever in the South last year is estimated at about 15,000 persons, and of money and trade at from $175,000,000 to $200,000,000—as great as the loss from the Chicago fire. But some good is likely to come out of this calamity. It is thought that henceforth quarantine regulations will be more thoroughly established than they have ever been. Apart from death and human suffering, negligence is the worst kind of political economy. Expenditure of one-twentieth part of what the fever has cost might have prevented it altogether.—*Scientific American.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

A wedding in China costs $500.

Queen Margaret of Italy gives great attention to dress.

A loud call comes from the lively ones of Idaho for wives.

Embroidery is placed along all the outlines of rich dresses, or else covers the waist, simulating brocade, and it is laid between the trimmings.

A stranger is struck with the appearance of the millinery shops in the city of Mexico, where six or eight big men are engaged in working upon bonnets.

Miss Charlotte L. Forten, a colored lady who contributes to the *Atlantic* and *Scribner's*, has married the Rev. F. J. Grimke, a graduate of Princeton.

A new style of earring is composed of three hoops, one within the other; the the first ring being studded with diamonds, the second with pearls, the third with turquois.

The Dolly Varden, now discarded, was an exact copy of a fashion of the time of Louis XIV., and so carefully and artistically represented in "Watteau's costumes."

Mrs. Fremont, whose husband, John C. Fremont, is governor of Arizona, is pleasantly described as so much interested in popular education in that Territory that she often visits the public schools and entertains the delighted pupils with stories of her travels abroad.

The Royal Humane society of England has voted a bronze medallion to the wife of Captain Disney Roebuck, of the British army, for her bravery in saving the lives of three women, who were in danger of drowning while bathing at Broadstairs, a well-known watering place.

The earl and countess of Dartmouth have for years set apart one of their country-seats, near Birmingham, for the higher education of woman, and it is now occupied by a college for ladies, a girls' school and an industrial home for boys and girls who are to be trained for service.

It is no indication that a lady is well dressed because her clothing is expensive. There are ladies whose garments cost thousands of dollars every year, and yet they are not so becomingly dressed as many ladies who never wear expensive toilets, but show superior taste in selecting appropriate costumes.

The term "blue-stocking," as applied to literary persons, particularly to ladies, originated in the following manner: It was the fashion in London in 1778 for ladies to have evening rassemblies, where they might participate in conversation with literary men. Mr. Stillingfleet, one of the most eminent members of these assemblies, always wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, and his absence was so great a loss, that it used to be said, "We can do nothing without the 'Blue Stockings'"; and thus the title was gradually established.

Fashion Notes.

Pale-drab cloths trimmed with fur are worn by young ladies.

Only one very small ornament is worn on the head, even in full dress.

Blue-gray, or lead-white, is announced as about to displace cream-white.

Suits of black chuddah cloth are now made up very plainly and trimmed with black silk.

Antique embroideries are carefully cut from old dresses and sewn upon new ones, with very good effect.

A light rose-pink is the choicest color for ladies' gloves. Pure white kids, of course, are indispensable on wedding occasions.

Finger puffs are little worn, the extraordinary freaks played with them by some women having destroyed their popularity.

Ear-rings—pendants—are going out of fashion, though solitaires, either diamonds or pearls, will be worn by all who can afford them.

Winter fans have knob handles, which hold powder and a puff. A mirror, a scent tube and a pocket comb are hidden in the side sticks.

White and pearl-colored bonnets have facings, bressts, tips or ties of garnet or wine in a majority of instances, and the contrast is certainly most charming.

Striped silks and satins are used for facings on black gowns. They are cut straightwise and laid so as to show two or three stripes. Velvet is employed on red costumes.

Jet, crystal and amber are all fashionably beaded among garnet grass or the various fancy colored gimps, but black jet is used more frequently than any, and is decidedly preferred for black trimmings.

Suits of fine twilled flannel are worn both in the house and the street. They are made without flounces, the underskirt being of alpaca faced about fifteen inches from the hem; the overskirt being turned up washerwoman fashion; and the basque a Russian blouse. Seven yards of double-width cloth is enough to make one of these suits for a person of ordinary height.

Indoor and Outdoor Exercise.

Few ladies, says the Boston *Transcript*, have any idea of the number of steps they take and the number of miles they walk daily in going about their houses. The pedometer reveals some extraordinary facts. A lady, an acknowledged invalid, who thought she saved every unnecessary step, found that she had, between breakfast and tea, walked nearly two miles without going outside the door. The pedometer would probably show that nervous ladies who "can't sit still," and are constantly "jumping up" to get this or that, walk at least five miles a day in their daily travels about the house. What it would do in the case of the young ladies who dance by the hour, yet are too delicate to walk, can be imagined. Of course, exercise is a good thing, but exercise in the open air is the kind that is beneficial to health. If our ladies would manage to avoid a part of their unnecessary "trotting around" the houses—the result, in the great part, of nervous habit—and put the same number of steps in outdoor exercise every day, the result would be greatly to the advantage of their health. And then there are the stairs. If a lady were asked to hoist her own weight through twelve to fifteen feet of space, the ordinary height of a "story," she would esteem it a cruel hardship, but she will do precisely that a half a dozen times a day to get her "other gloves," her fan, or to see that her hair is as it should be. Let any lady take pains to count the number of times she climbs a flight of stairs in the course of a day, and she will be surprised to find how much of her strength is consumed in lifting herself.

Once the Loveliest Woman in Europe.

Walking in the woods one day, writes a Paris correspondent, my friend met a pale, elderly lady, in the plainest of black cashmere dresses. Her gray hair, which showed threads of bright chestnut through its silver, was put back plainly under a simple hat of black straw. She was very lame, and was evidently suffering extremely from rheumatism. She was accompanied by another lady as quietly dressed as herself. "Do you know who that is?" asked my friend's companion as they passed. "No," was the answer. "Do you think she is handsome?" "Not at all, nor can I even see any traces of past beauty." Yet that lady was once hailed as the loveliest woman in Europe; it is the Empress Eugenie. She was living in the quietest possible manner of Ems, and before she left was much benefited by the waters. But she seems to have relinquished all efforts to struggle against the ravages of time, and to have laid aside the false adornments wherewith a few years ago she used to disfigure instead of improving her appearance. Still, it is very sad to imagine this once peerless beauty now changed to a faded, elderly invalid, deposed from her throne of triumphant loveliness as from the throne of France.

Indiana people feast on quail at a cent and a half apiece, and killed with five cents' worth of ammunition.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Benjamin Hunter was hanged at Camden N. J., for complicity in the murder of his former business partner, John M. Armstrong. A year ago Armstrong owed Hunter $7,000, and was persuaded to insure his life for $26,000, and to make over the policies to his destroyer. Hunter induced a former apprentice, named Graham, to commit the murder; but the accomplice became frightened after felling Armstrong with a hatchet, and Hunter then finished the bloody work. Hunter was arrested on suspicion, and a few weeks afterward Graham was taken into custody and made a confession, telling the whole story of the murder. Hunter's trial and conviction speedily followed. A few days before the execution he tried to make away with himself by opening an artery in his leg with his finger-nail, but was unsuccessful. Over $20,000 were spent in efforts to obtain his release. He left a confession admitting his crime. The hour of execution saw him so weak that he had to be carried to the scaffold. The rope by which Hunter was suspended gave way so much that it barely lifted him from the floor, whereupon the sheriff hoisted the culprit into the air by means of another rope, and he was hung only by a number of persons holding to the rope during the whole time in which he was suspended. The doctors said that his neck was not broken, and that he died of strangulation, but without any outward evidence of pain.

The crews of four vessels that had been abandoned at sea during recent heavy storms arrived in New York on the vessels that had picked them up.

Property valued at over $100,000 was destroyed by a fire in Birmingham, Conn.

Francis Murphy has closed his two months' temperance labors in New York, and will take a tour through Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. During his presence in New York 25,000 persons signed the pledge.

Commodore John Guest, commandant of the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H., died the other day, aged fifty-six years.

The greatest pedestrian feat ever performed in this country has just been accomplished in Brooklyn by a woman, Madame Anderson, who arrived from England a short time ago. Madame Anderson has succeeded in waking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours, or in other words she walked a quarter of a mile every fifteen minutes until the end of her task. Under these conditions she was unable to get more than a few minutes' sleep at a time, and often appeared on the track fast asleep. At first but little attention was paid to the pedestrian, most people believing she would break down before the end of the walk; but when her extraordinary endurance became manifest the hall in which she was walking was visited by crowds daily, many of the visitors being ladies. At times during the walk Madame Anderson appeared so physically prostrated that it seemed impossible for her to continue on the track; but she persisted to the end, and the last quarter mile was walked in faster time than any other and in the presence of over 2,000 people, whose applause was deafening.

The New Jersey legislature organized with the election of William L. Sewell as president of the senate and John P. Jackson as speaker of the house, and the reception of Governor McClellan a first message.

Twenty-five wagons and 200 men and boys began a tour of New York city, going from door to door and soliciting food and clothing for the city's poor.

Seven hundred hatmakers have been thrown out of employment in Brooklyn, by the failure of James H. Prentice, whose liabilities are placed at $200,000.

The failures in the United States in 1878, according to Dun A Co.'s New York agency, were 10,478, as against 8,872 in 1877, showing an increase in the past year of 1,606. The liabilities in 1878 equal $234,000,000, compared with $190,000,000 in 1877, an increase in the past year of $40,003,000.

One of the largest fires seen in New York in some time took place there a few evenings ago. The Brooks building, on the corner of Broadway and Grand street—a large edifice occupied by clothing and fancy goods houses—was destroyed, involving a total loss of about $2,000,000. One fireman was killed and two others severely injured by falling walls.

A New York paper circulates a report that Mrs. A. T. Stewart has made to at least two persons the statement that her husband's body has been stolen, that it has been secretly sent to Judge Hilton, and by him placed in a vault, well guarded, there to remain until the completion of the crypt in the Stewart memorial cathedral at Garden City, Long Island. The sum said to have been paid for the return of the remains, after negotiations with a prominent law firm, is $50,000.

John P. Halliard, formerly president of the Mechanics' and Laborers' savings bank, of Jersey City, N. J., and other officials composing the finance committee of that institution, have been indicted for conspiring to defraud depositors by concealing the fact that the bank was insolvent the past two years. Hilliard is also charged with perjury by connection with the State insurance company, of which he was president, and for misappropriating $6,000 worth of the company's bonds.

According to a report presented to the final meeting of the Centennial commission, at Philadelphia, the gross receipts of the exhibition were $11,161,61 55, and the expenses to date $10,997 980 59, leaving a cash balance of $163,630.96; $3 834,290 was taken at the gate.

Irregularities in the accounts of William A. Burroughs, treasurer of the New York and New Haven railroad company, and an examination of his books, when it was discovered that he had misappropriated sums amounting to $17 000, and his resignation was at once demanded and promptly tendered. Burroughs had been in the habit of loaning the company's funds to his friends. As his sonds amounted to $30,000, the company lose nothing.

New York city woke up the other morning to find the streets covered with snow to the depth of one foot. The fall of snow was the heaviest in years, and travel and traffic were greatly impeded.

At a convention to form a national militia association, held in New York, delegations from thirteen States were present, and an organization was effected by electing General Barney, of Rhode Island, chairman.

Martin Bergin, convicted of the murder of Patrick Burns, clerk for a company of coal operators, in 1870, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa.

Another large fire with heavy losses has been added to the list in New York. Four massive iron buildings in the heart of the region occupied by wholesale dry goods houses were destroyed by the flames, causing an aggregate loss to nineteen firms variously estimated at between $1,500,000 and $4,000,000. At one time it was feared the immense structure occupied by H. B. Claflin A Co., the largest wholesale dry goods house in the city, would succumb, but the building was saved by the exertions of the firemen. Fifty thousand people hurried to the fire, which was visible from all parts of the city.

About fifteen hundred men and boys employed in the mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, at Girardville, went on a strike, claiming two months' back pay.

Friction of the machinery caused an explosion which blew up the blasting-fuse factory of Toy, Bickford & Co., at Simsbury, Conn., killing Lizzie Wall, aged twenty, Annie Wall, and Nellie McNulty, both aged seventeen.

Western and Southern States.

A band of hostile Cheyenne Indians imprisoned at Fort Robinson, Neb., were informed that they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian Territory, whereupon they attempted to escape to the snow-covered prairie, firing upon the guard, of whom two were killed and three wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, killing over forty of the fleeing Indians—including eight squaws and two children—and recapturing the most of those who were not killed.

An ice gorge and a heavy rainfall caused an inundation in the lower part of Richmond, Va., and compelled many persons to remove to places of safety.

At Toledo, Ohio, W. E. Darves, a railroad employee, shot and dangerously wounded his wife in a fit of jealousy, and then killed himself.

By an explosion of giant powder near Golden Gate park, Cal., the building in which the material was stored was completely destroyed, four men were killed and several others injured.

The Colorado legislature elected F. P. Hill (Republican) United States Senator.

The inauguration of Governor Marks, of Tennessee, took place at Nashville.

From Washington.

Senator Telle's committee of investigation into election practices has examined a number of witnesses at New Orleans. Testimony from both sides concerning intimidation has been received, while some of the witnesses affirmed that the election was peaceable and quiet. Senator Thurman has sent the committee a batch of affidavits alleging intimidation of voters and Federal interference in the Florida election.

As at Congressman Hartridge's funeral services, the obsequies of Representative Schleicher in the Hall of Representatives were attended by the government in all its branches.

The size of some of the grain and fruit crops of 1878 is shown in the report of the department of agriculture. The corn crop for last year is larger than that of the year preceding by some 30,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1876 is somewhat in excess of the very large crop of 1877, making it the largest crop ever raised in this country. The total barley product of 1878 will be, in round numbers, 48,000,000 bushels, while in 1877 it was 34 500,000 bushels. The rye crop turns out one-sixth larger than in 1877, being nearly 60,000,000 bushels. There is a decline in the potato crop this year as compared with 1877, owing to the extreme heat, which was in some places combined with drought and in others with excessive moisture, causing rot; so that the average yield of the whole country will be sixty-nine bushels per acre, against ninety-four bushels in 1877, thus making a total product, in round numbers, of 120,000,000 bushels for 1878, against 170,000,000 in 1877. The hay crop is twenty per cent. greater this year than last. Of the large tobacco-producing States, Virginia, Maryland, Connecticut and Massachusetts report an improvement in quality. Twelve States, representing the bulk of the total production of the country, report the production compared with last year as follows: Kentucky, 60; Virginia, 73; Missouri, 56; Tennessee, 53; Ohio, 90; Maryland, 84; Indiana, 83; North Carolina, 89; Pennsylvania, 86; Illinois, 50; Connecticut, 86; Massachusetts, 95. The conditions of fruit growth during 1878 were quite unfavorable. The grape product of the Atlantic slope and Mississippi valley was very much reduced. California, however, reports a greatly increased yield. The apple crop shows an increased yield in all of the New England States, Texas and the Pacific States. In all other States it shows a falling off, Missouri reporting less than half of last year's crop.

John F. Jones has been re-elected United States Senator by the Nevada legislature.

The Petter committee has been taking testimony in regard to the Louisiana electoral returns. Thomas G. Kelly, who had been Gov. Kellogg's messenger, testified that the names of Levisee and Jeffrion to the second set of returns had been forged; that the forgery in the case of Jeffrion had been committed by B. P. Blanchard, a clerk in Kellogg's office, and that Blanchard was dead.

At a recent executive session of the Senate a communication from Secretary Sherman was presented, alleging a large number of reasons for the removal of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell from the New York custom house, and Senator Conkling made a speech defending them and denouncing the administration. Upon Senator Conkling's motion the communication was referred to the committee on commerce.

The memorial services held by Congress in the Hall of Representatives, in honor of the late Professor Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, were attended by the President and cabinet, supreme court judges, both houses of Congress and many invited guests. After an opening prayer by Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton college, addresses were delivered by Vice-President Wheeler (Mr. Wheeler reading the address of Senator Hamlin, of Maine, who was unable to be present); Senator Withers; Professors Gray, of Harvard, and Rogers, of Boston; Representatives Garfield, and Cox, of New York, and General Sherman.

The commissioner of pensions estimates that the bill passed by the House and Senate to pay arrears of pensions will require $20,000,000 to pay such arrears. The bill provides that all pensions which have been granted under the general law regulating pensions, or which may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death which originated in the United States service during the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in such service, shall begin from the date of death or discharge.

Foreign News.

Considerable excitement has been created throughout Germany by Prince Bismarck's bill to limit the freedom of debate in the German parliament, providing for the punishment of members who make speeches offensive to the majority, and making it a penal offense for the person to publish a speech which has been censured.

The British troops have occupied Candahar, the capital of Afghanistan, a fortified city containing about 100,000 inhabitants.

The pope's long circular against socialism, communism and nihilism has been published.

The library of the Birmingham and Midland institute, at Birmingham, England, numbering 80,000 volumes, and containing the finest collection of works relating to Shakespeare in the world, was destroyed by fire, only a few books escaping the flames.

Fifty-eight miners are reported to have been killed by an explosion in a colliery at Pontypridd, Wales.

M. Louis Joseph Martel has been elected president of the French senate.

President MacMahon has pardoned 1,800 imprisoned French communists.

A bridge across the river Arda, in Turkey, broke down, precipitating a railroad train into the water. A Russian general, several other officers and two hundred privates were reported drowned.

At Brecon Mills, Ontario, a Miss Walker suddenly dropped dead. Her betrothed, Edward Cousins, hearing of her death, cut his throat, and Miss Walker's mother, on seeing her daughter's corpse, also dropped dead.

Twenty persons were killed by a railroad collision thirty miles from St. Petersburg, Russia.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Messrs. Kernan and Conkling, of New York, presented a resolution of the New York State senate remonstrating against the passage of the bill to reorganize the army, or at least that portion of it forbidding the manufacture of arms at the arsenals of the United States. Laid on the table....The Indian appropriation bill was passed. Adjourned after an executive session.

A resolution of respect for the late Representative Schleicher was adopted, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the funeral....A large number of petitions were presented favoring the passage of the bill granting arrears of pensions, and Mr. Edmunds called attention to the fact that claim agents had sent out circulars requesting persons to procure signatures to such petitions....Mr. Howe reported a bill for a building for the Congressional library....The bill for the erection of a National museum building was passed. The Senate then took a recess until 2.30 P. M., and on reassembling proceeded to the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of Mr. Schleicher.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, made a speech in support of his resolution directing the committee on agriculture to consider the subject of the report that the general government ought to do to advance agricultural interests....The rest of the day was spent over the bill to revise the patent laws, several amendments to it being offered. Adjourned.

The senate conference committee on the military academy appropriation bill submitted a report, which was adopted, and the bill was then passed. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance committee to investigate the recent escape of Cheyennes from Fort Robinson and report to the Senate. Adjourned after an executive session.

Mr. Windom offered a resolution, which was laid over at his request, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven, to inquire into the expediency of encouraging "by all just and proper methods, the partial migration of colored persons from those States and congressional districts where they are not allowed to freely and peacably exercise and enjoy their constitutional rights as American citizens, into such States as may desire to receive them and will protect them in said rights, or into such territory or Territories of any of the States as may be provided for their use and occupation." The bill granting arrearages of pensions amounting to $20,000,000 was passed and went to the President. Adjourned after an executive session.

Mr. Saulsbury offered a long resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information in regard to the compensation paid to bankers, syndicates, firms and individuals negotiating the sale of bonds since 1862, and also in regard to various other matters connected with the financial operations of the government. Mr. Morrill objected, and, consequently, the res